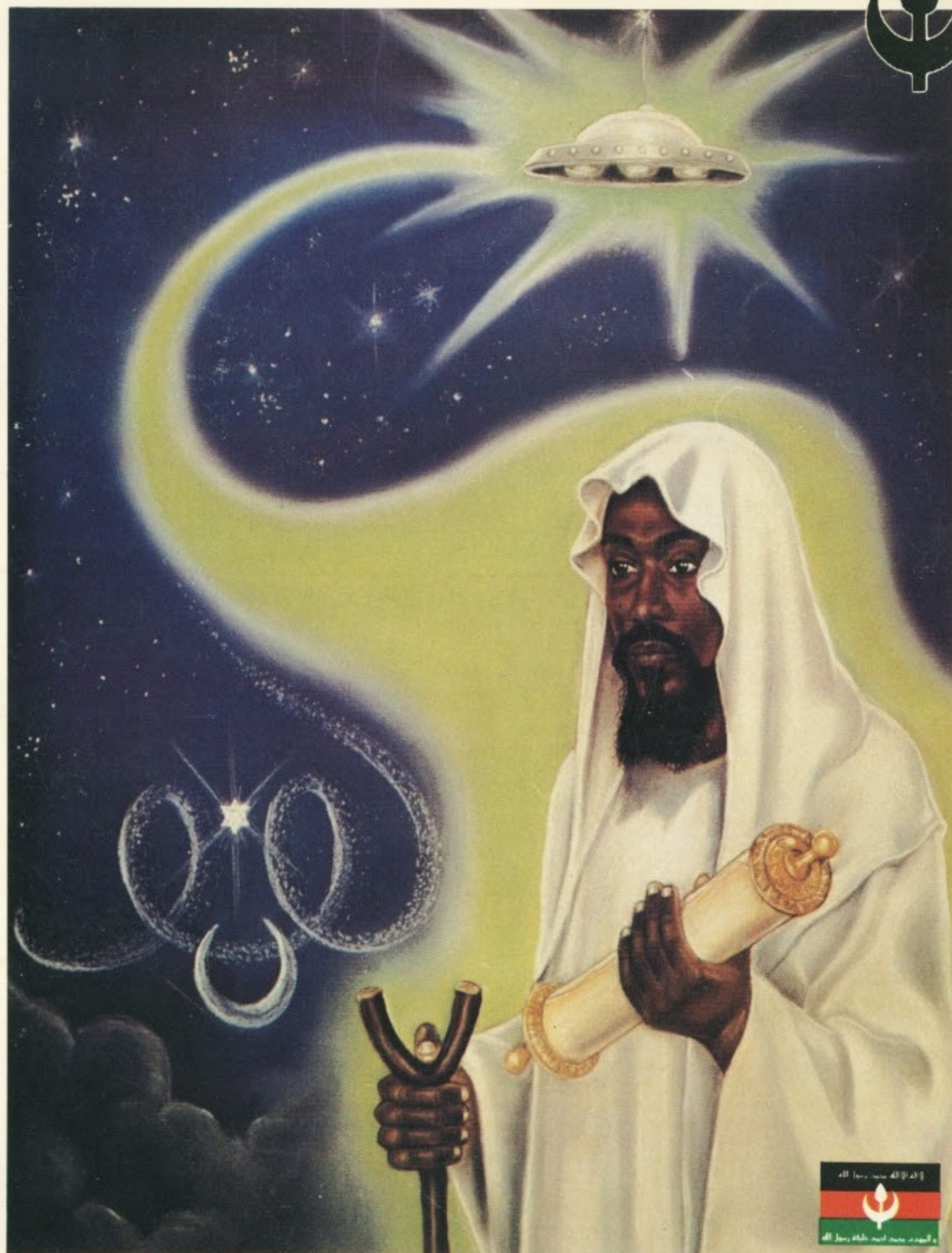




THE 12 SPIRITUAL DISCIPLES

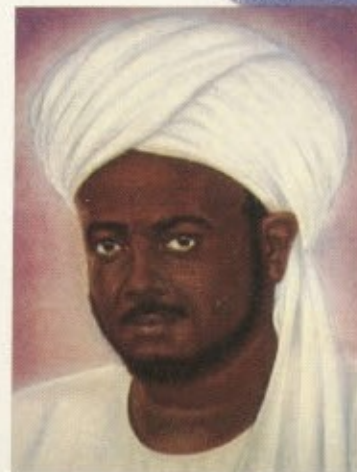
The Essene strictly followed the levitical purity laws and avoided contamination by the outside world. They received their laws from Leviticus (one of the 5 books of Moses, التوراة) and wrote part of the Sermon on the Mount called the Beatitudes (Matt. 5:3-16). They kept themselves isolated and lived for, of and by each other. Everyone had their own stores (bakery, millery, food, pottery and a laundry) which they supplied, manufactured and earned salaries. After each member received their wages they would purchase the necessities needed for their family then donated the remainder to the community treasury. They shunned expensive luxuries. Some Essene avoided marriage but most of them didn't. They weren't interested in sexual self-indulgence, only for procreation. Some of the Essenes were Solar Biologists (able to read signs in the stars). Others were well versed in the Holy Scriptures and professed to tell the future; they were seldom wrong in their predictions. No words were uttered before sunrise, except for daily worship and prayers to ALLAH (س). They always began their meals with Baraka (بركة, Blessings) in the Name of ALLAH (س). The Essene wore a simple white raiment, the exact garb that was commanded for us by the Prophet Abraham (ع) called the Ihraam (احرام). The Ihraam is also the dress worn by the male pilgrims during the ceremonies of Hajj. The Ihraam consists of two new white cotton cloths, each 6 feet long by 3 1/2 broad.

1991 CALENDAR



THE Reformer As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (H)

المجدّد السّيد الإمام عيسى الهادي
المهدي (ح)



As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) the son of Al Imaam Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ع) and Faatima Maryam was born in Omdurman, Sudan on June 26, 1945 A.D. His birth came exactly 100 years after the birth of his great grandfather, Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, son of Abdullah (AS, 1845-1885 A.D.), the expected one [Al Qur. 13:7]. Like the Noble Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin and Al Imaam Muhammad Ahmad Al Mahdi (ع) who were the fulfillment of prophecies of their day and time, As Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) fulfills the prophecy of this confused era of time. As Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) is the Reformer, (Mujaddid) for this day and time. Every 100 years ALLAH (س) in His mercy sends a Warner, a Reformer to restore Islaam back to its pristine purity. The Mujaddid (ح , Reformer) is responsible for making true Islaam shine in the Western Hemisphere so that all men will see the truth. Just like his ancestors before him As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) has undertaken the honoured but difficult task of reforming Al Islaam (The Peace) by simply telling the truth, a bitter and displeasing thing to those who cherish living lies. His mission began with the founding of the Nubian Islaamic Hebrew Mission (Ansaaru ALLAH Community) in 1970 A.D. as a means of uniting all Nubians. This community began exactly 100 years after the Ansaaru ALLAH Community was established by his great grandfather Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad (ع) in Jazira Abba, Sudan in 1870 A.D. The Prophet Muhammad was an Ansaar as was the Messiah Jesus. Their followers were referred to as Ansaaru ALLAH (Al Qur'aan 3:52; 110:2). Al Qur'aan 61:14 commands all faithful to be Ansaaru ALLAH. Since the late 1960's A.D. As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) has successfully spread the doctrine of truth both nationally and internationally by way of his pamphlets of Peace. Our Teacher and Guide has been given many gifts by ALLAH (س) in order to carry out his mission. One such gift is the knowledge of all the Scriptures: The Pure Pages (As Suhuf), At Torah (5 Books of Moses), the Book of Wisdom (Al Hikmah), Book of David (Az Zabuwr, Psalms), Al Injiyl of the Messiah Jesus (Evangel, Revelation)-the Book of Barnabaa (Kitaaba Barnabaa), Al Qur'aan (the Koran). It is prophesied that the sun will arise in the west so that all men will see the truth (Matt. 24:27, Isaiah 59:19). Within the doctrine and teachings of As Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) you can find no fault. He has authored over 300 pamphlets of Truth on many varied subjects bringing a sense of unity amongst Ansaars not only in America but internationally as well. He receives mail daily from different parts of the world such as Africa, South America, Asia, Europe and the Caribbean. He has recorded live question and answer sessions on cassette tapes called "The True Light" which are broadcast across America. His mission, which is indeed a difficult one, is to awaken all Nubians (Blacks and Latinos) to the realization of their true heritage and way of life (Millatu Ibrahim, ملة ابراهيم - the Religion of Abraham). This entails teaching Nubians about their ancestry by showing them pictures of the Prophets as they really were - NUBIANS! He has given Nubians back their culture and true language (Syretic, of which Arabic and Hebrew are dialects). Our flag (the banner of Al Mahdi), our heritage (by way of the Torah, Injiyl and Qur'aan) and our way of life (Millatu Ibrahim). As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) teaches us that in order to preserve our Nubian heritage we must educate our children. Thus, each Nubian Islaamic Community concentrates on building an economically sound nation with religious, educational and cultural programs geared towards the children. After more than 20 years of building, teaching and writing his many pamphlets of Truth, As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) has retired from the duty as Al Imaam.

السيد الإمام الهادي عبد الرحمن المهدي
(ع س) ١٩٢٥ - ١٩٧٠
AS SAYYID AL IMAAM
AL HAADI ABDUR RAHMAN
AL MAHDI (AS) 1925- 1970 A.D.

Angelic Name "Michael"

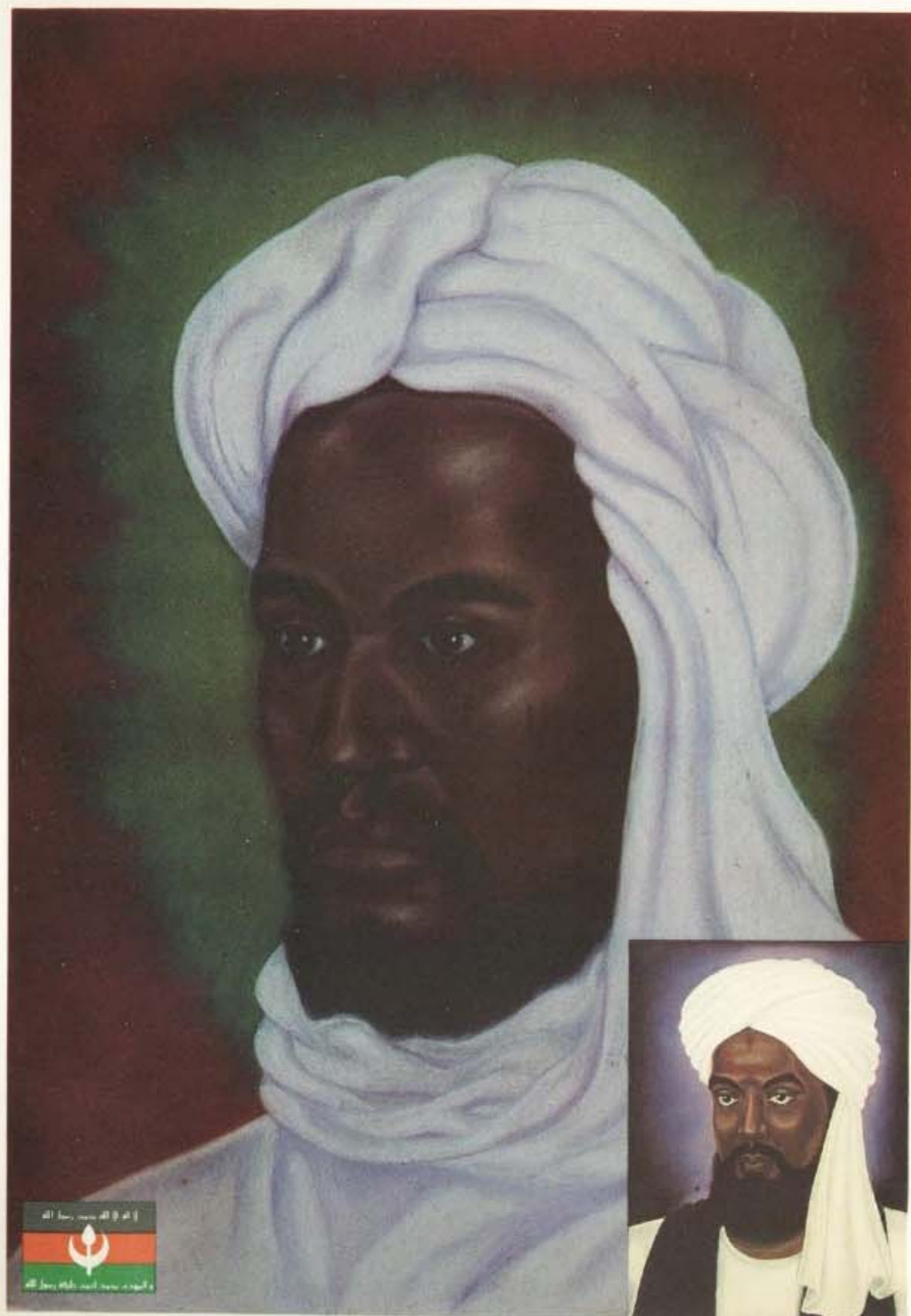
JANUARY

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
DECEMBER 1990 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31		New Year's Day 1 Sudan's Independence Day 1956 A.D.	2	3	4	5
Epiphany 6 Children's Day يوم الاطفال	7 Noble Drew Ali's Birthday	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	Martin Luther King's Jr. Birthday 15 The Last Day of "Jumaadul Aakhira" جمادى الآخرة	16 The 1st Day of "Rajab" رجب	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27 The Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin's (ص) Birthday	28	29	30	31	New Moon - 15th First Quarter - 23rd Full Moon - 30th Last Quarter - Feb. 6th	FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

- *Yawmul Juma'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).*
- *Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).*

- *Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).*



Angelic Name "Zahariel"

امير المؤمنين علي (ع س)

٥٩٩-٦٦١ م

AMIYRUL MU'MINIYN ALI (AS)

599-661 A.D.



THE Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (AS)

المهدي محمد أحمد بن عبد الله (ع س)

Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad (ع س), son of Abdullah and Aamina, was born in Dongola, Sudan on the 27th of Rajab in the year 1845 A.D. His father was the son of Fahl from the Dongolawy tribe and his mother was of the Jaaliyyin tribe. His birth marked prophecy being fulfilled. The Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص) spoke about the coming of his successor in various ahadith (plural for hadith). The Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص) said: "The world will not pass away before the Arabs are ruled by a man of my family whose name shall be the same as mine; the Mahdi will be descended from me. He will have a bald forehead, and a long nose. He will fill the earth with equality and justice as it had been filled with injustice and crime. He will rule seven years." The Apostle of ALLAH also said: "Al Mahdi will come out from a village called Kareema, a place near Dongola, Sudan". However since the death of the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص), many men have taken on the title of "Mahdi". They all lacked in one way or another either by description or most importantly "The Truth". Muhammad Ahmad (ع س) lived up to all the same qualities that the Prophet Muhammad (ص) foretold: 1. His parents' name were the same as the Prophet Muhammad's (ص) - Abdullah and Aamina; 2. He had the same name as the Prophet Muhammad Al Amin (ص) i.e. Muhammad Ahmad; 3. The gap in his teeth, the mole on his right cheek and a bald forehead; 4. He ruled for seven years (1878-1885 A.D.); 5. He would destroy every tribe of idolators. Though the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (ع س) of the Sudan fulfilled all of the prophecies of his coming, he is still not recognized by Muslims and scholars the world over as the true Mahdi. The pale and red Arabs now ruling Saudi Arabia will not be able to admit that we (the Mahdiyya) are superior over them because this will mean submitting to Black Arabs (Nubians); and they have for so long connotated "slave" with being Black. They cannot see themselves following a Black Arab, just like Iblis (CH) would not bow to the Prophet Adam (ص). A saying of the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص): "Hark and obey although a black slave whose head is like a dried grape will be appointed to rule over you." Al Mahdi foretold of the coming of a Reformer (Mujaddid, مجدد) that would come between him and the return of the Messiah (مسيح). This Reformer would marry a woman of the Sanousi family and her name would be the same as the Prophet Muhammad's daughter Faatima. He would rise out of the West to carry the flag of Al Mahdi and teach the truth. In 1982 A.D. our Reformer for this day and time, As Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ع) married Faatima Sanousi in Sudan, fulfilling this prophecy. This marriage linked the two families of the Abbasides (Khatmiyya) of which Faatima Sanousi belongs and the Fatimides (Mahdiyya) of which our Reformer is a family member, both are descendants of Al Abbas ibn Abdul Muttatib (568-654 A.D.) the Prophet Muhammad's uncle. In 1870 A.D., the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad (ع س) established an Islaamic community at Jaziya Abba in Sudan. Exactly 100 years later in 1970 A.D., the Nubian Islaamic Hebrews were established and has since begun spreading the Da'wah (call) all across the world. Al Mahdi Ahmad son of Abdullah's (ع س) purpose was to guide the world back to the right path which is Sabiyl ALLAH (سبيل الله). His doctrine which was the religion of Abraham went against all so-called Islaamic doctrine. He had a mission to reform people and guide them to True Islaam (Millat Ibrahim, the Religion of Abraham) and clear away all myths, superstitions legends and hadith. Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad (ع س) recorded one of the most spiritually uplifting books called "The Raatib", before he passed on to a higher life. "The Raatib" (The Unshakable) consists of four chapters each containing nineteen sections of inspirational writings. It was composed within his seven year reign over the Sudan. Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, son of Abdullah (ع س) has been confirmed as "The Guide" by way of the mystical seal, the Number 19. The Number 19 is a protection placed over the Qur'aan by ALLAH (ع س) - "Over it (Saqara) are nineteen (Angelic Beings)." (Al Qur. 74:30) Al Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad (ع س) went on to a higher life in the year 1885 A.D. His son, As Sayyid Al Imaam Abdur Rahman Muhammad (ع س) became his successor.

F E B R U A R Y

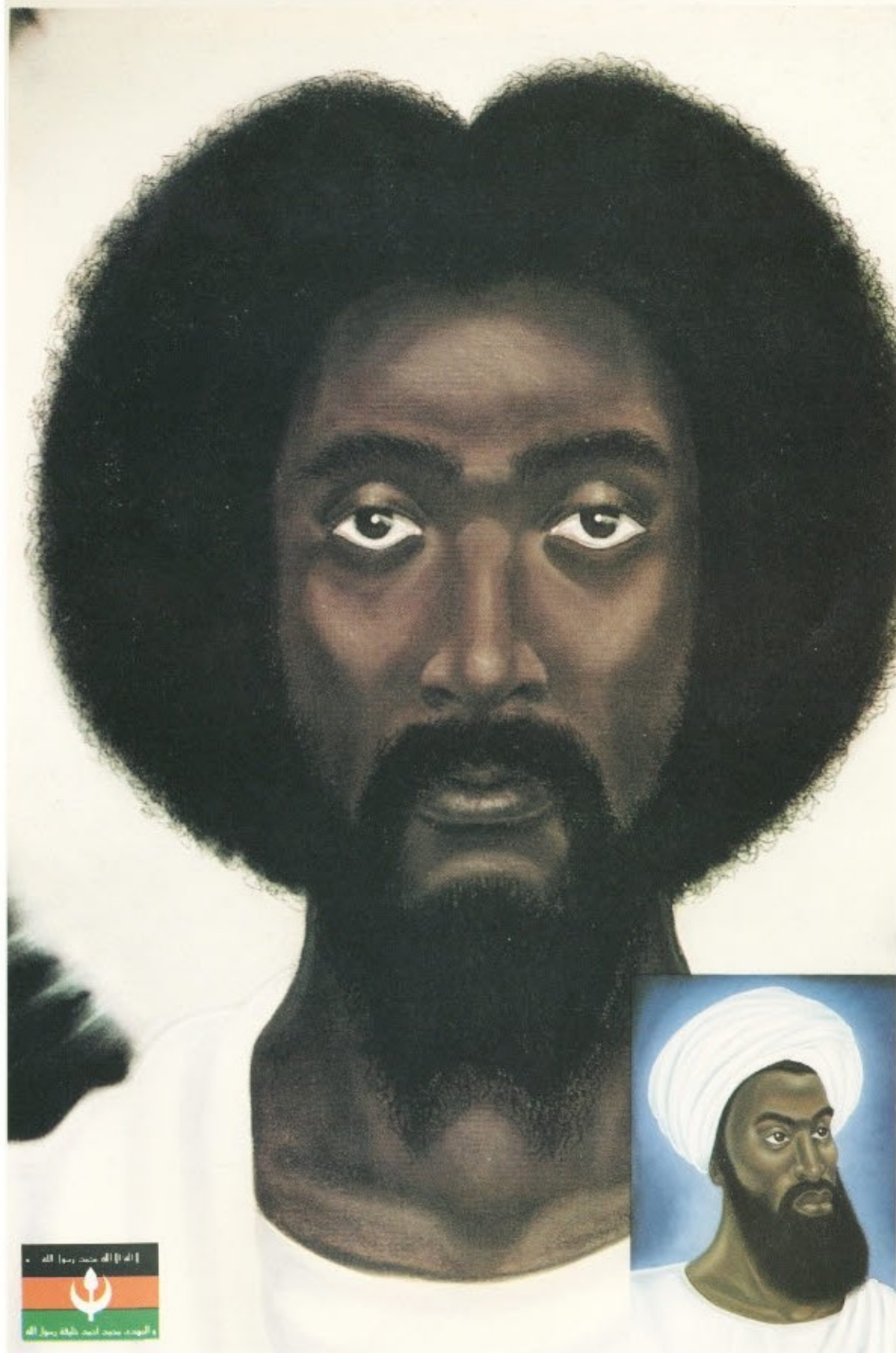
1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	
JANUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	New Moon - 14th First Quarter - 21rd Full Moon - 28th Last Quarter - Mar. 8th				1	2	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10	The Night of Ascension المعراج The Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah's Birthday (ع.س)	11	12	13 Ash Wednesday	14 St. Valentine's Day Friendship Day يوم الصداقة The Last Day of "Rajab" رجب	15 The 1st Day of "Sha'baan" شعبان	16
17	18 Orthodox Lent George Washington's Birthday	19	20	21	22	23	
24	25	26	27	28		MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 /31	

- Yawmul Jum'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).

THE Messiah Jesus (PBUH) المسيح عيسى (ص)



Angelic Name "Emmanuel"

يوسف (اب المسيح عيسى)
٣٩ ق.م. - ٢٩ م
JOSEPH (step-father of the
Messiah Jesus)
39 B.C.- 29 A.D.

The Messiah Jesus (ص) was born June 26, 7 A.D., in the town of Bethlehem, Jerusalem. He was born to Mary, the daughter of Imraan and Hannah. Eight days after his birth the Messiah Jesus (ص) was circumcised, as are all males from the family of the Prophet Abraham (ص) commanded by Allah (س) to be. Since Joseph (the step-father to the Messiah Jesus, ص) was not a Rabbi and was not able to trust the infant in the care of just anybody, he performed the circumcision. The Messiah Jesus' father was the Holy Ghost Gabriel (SRA) which means the Messiah Jesus (ص) possessed both the angelic and the human nature (Qur. 19:17-21). He was an Avatar (an Extraordinary Being that incarnates into human form for the welfare of man). The Messiah Jesus (ص) had four stepbrothers: James, Joses, Simon, and Jude and three stepsisters: Martha, Esther and Salome. These children were born of Halsa (Joseph's first wife). As an infant, the Messiah Jesus (ص) was endowed with the ability to talk from the cradle (Qur. 19:29). Much of his childhood was spent traveling from one place to another; running from King Herod who was trying to kill him. At the age of five, the Messiah Jesus (ص) started his formal training under a Rabbi named Barah. Between the ages of 7 and 12, he learned the trade of carpentry in the city of Nazareth. At the age of 11, he was brought before the Council of the Sanhedrin (the highest council of Israelites in Roman Palestine) to be taught by a powerful mystic named Hillel. Like other Prophets, the Messiah Jesus (ص) displayed qualities of wisdom and superior learning as a child. ALLAH (س) was preparing him for his mission to teach the Lost Sheep of the House of Israel. At the age of 13 the Messiah Jesus (ص) received his Bar Mitzvah and was considered a man which is why he left his mother's house to do his "Father's business" (Luke 2:43-49). His wisdom was so profound that he taught the Elders of his time. The Messiah Jesus (ص) came not to change but to fulfill (perfect) the laws given to the Prophet Moses (ص) (Matt. 5:17-20). He was sent to the Children of the House of Israel only, the Tribe of Judah (Matt. 15:24). John the Baptist (ص) foretold the coming of the Messiah Jesus (ص) (Luke 3:16) and baptized him (the Messiah Jesus) when he was 29 years old in the river Jordan (Luke 3:22). This baptism brought him into the Order of Melchisedek (SRA), making him one of the Essenes. The Apostle John (ص), son of Zebedee was one of the Messiah Jesus' dearest disciples. He was the disciple who received the Book of Revelation, 22 chapters of the Messiah Jesus (ص) from the Angelic Being Michael (SRA, revealed 96 A.D.). The Apostle John son of Zebedee also revealed the Book of John and the Letters of John in the year 98 A.D. The Messiah Jesus (ص) spoke of the Comforter (Ahmad) coming to guide the remnant of Judah, namely the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص) (John 14:15-16). In 33 A.D., the disciple Judas Iscariot betrayed the Messiah Jesus (ص) and tried to turn him in to Roman authorities for thirty shekels of silver (Matt. 26:48-49). Instead, it was Judas Iscariot who received the judgement placed on the Messiah Jesus (ص). Judas Iscariot was the one who was really crucified because ALLAH (س) spared the Messiah Jesus' (ص) life (Matt. 26:39-44). The Messiah Jesus (ص) traveled to other places to teach in the East and lived to be 120 years old. He will return before Yawmul Akhiri (يوم الآخر), the Last Day to claim the 144,000 (Purified Ones) who will be gowned in white (Ansaaru ALLAH) (Revelation 14:1-5). These people will be living examples of righteousness and when you see them you will see the Messiah in body. Then after they are gathered as a body (144,000), he will return. The Messiah Jesus (ص) will come back as the last Apostle confirming the Qur'aan. He will tell the world he never said he was the Creator and that he never said to worship him or his mother (Al Qur. 5:116). The Messiah Jesus (ص) was a "Peacemaker" and an Apostle, a Muslim his first time on earth and he will return as a Messiah (Anointed).

M A R C H

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
FEBRUARY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	New Moon - 16th First Quarter - 23rd Full Moon - 30th Last Quarter - Apr. 7th	APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30			1 "Nisfu Min Sha'baan" النصف من شعبان	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	The First Sighting of Bennett 1970 The Last Day of "Sha'baan" شعبان 1st Night of "Salaatut Taraawiyh" صلاة التراويح
St. Patrick's Day 17 1st Day of "Ramadaan" رمضان	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 Palm Sunday / 31 Easter Resurrection Day يوم البعث	25	26	27	28	Good Friday 29 Jum'ah Day يوم الجمعة	30 Pesach (Passover) חג begins

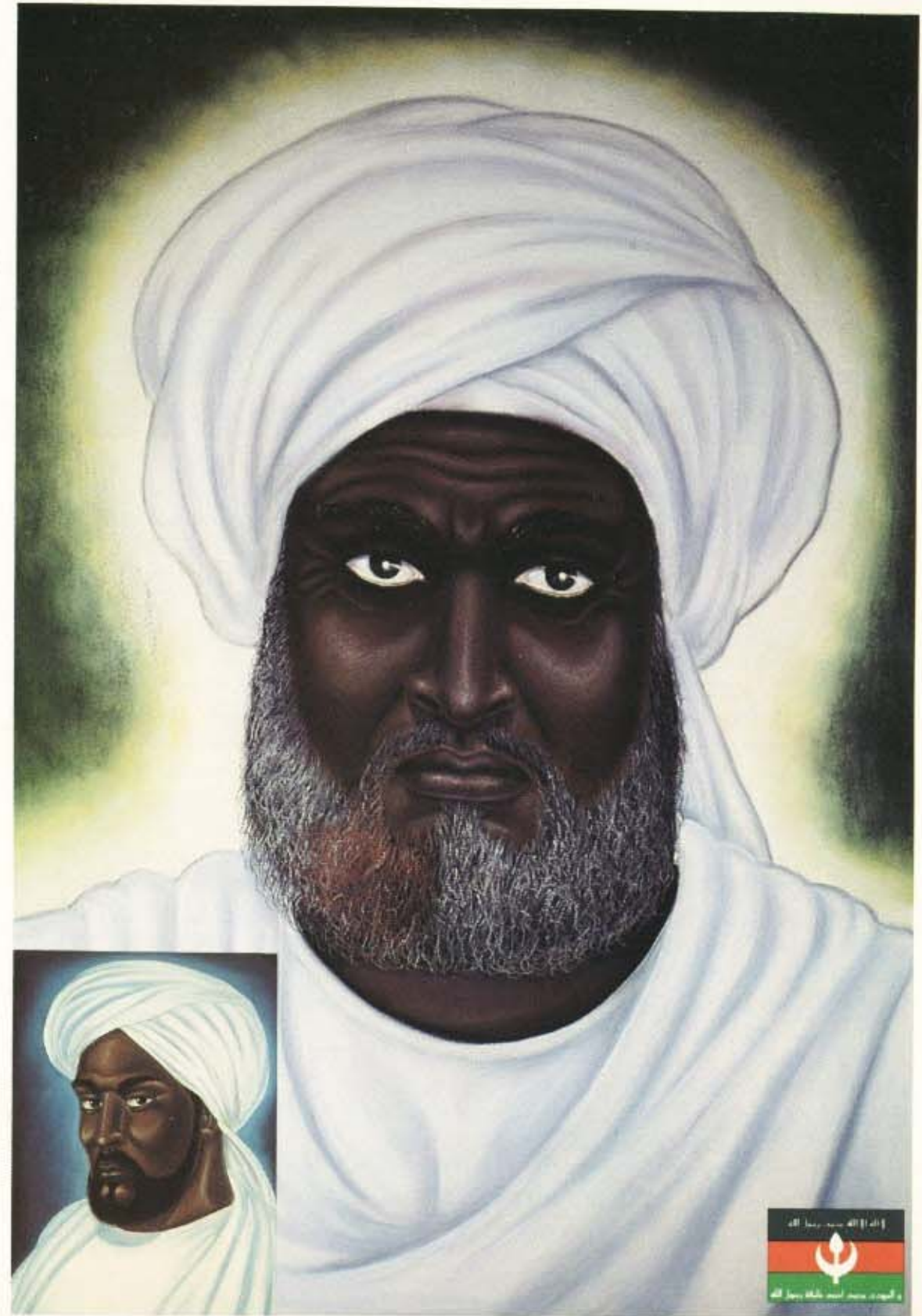
• At Taraawiyh (التراويح) - A voluntary Salaat (worship) of 20 raka'at performed in the masjid every night during the month of Ramadaan after Salaatul 'Ishaa. A portion of Al Qur'aan is read after four raka'at; thus, one juz is completed every night.

• Ramadaan (رمضان) - The month of Ramadaan begins at the sighting of the new moon which ends the month of Sha'baan. Muslims are obligated to fast and abstain from carnal desires during the daylight hours.

THE Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

النبي محمد (ص)

The Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص) was born in Mecca the year 570 A.D. He was born to Abdullah, son of Abdul Muttalib and Aamina, daughter of Wahhab. His father (545-570 A.D.) died while on a trip to Yathrib before the Prophet Muhammad (ص) was born. His mother named him Ahmad (احمد) because of a vision she had before his birth, but his grandfather (Abdul Muttalib 497-579 A.D.) renamed him Muhammad "One Who Gives Gratitude". The first 5 years of his life was spent away from his mother. He lived with the family of Al Harith of the Hawazin tribe and his wife Haliyma (who wet nursed him) in accordance with Arab custom. By the time he was 6 years old his mother Aamina passed on and two years later so did his grandfather Abdul Muttalib. The Prophet Muhammad became interested in spiritual meditation as he grew older. He traveled frequently to a well known cave Hira, in the mountain Jabalun Nuwr (جبل النور) near Mecca. It was in this cave that he received his first revelation (first 5 verses of the 94th chapter) on the 19th day of Har (Ramadaan) in the year 610 A.D. This night is now referred to as the "Night of Power" (Laylatu'l Qadri) and is the night the Prophet Muhammad (ص) was called into the position of Prophethood. The revelation was the Last Testament - Al Qur'aan (which contains 114 chapters that are divinely protected by the Number 19). When Muhammad first received the revelation of Al Qur'aan he was commanded by the Angel Gabriel (SRA) to "Read" (اقرأ). He responded in the Arabic dialect of the Quraysh (the tribe to which he belonged) "ما أنا بقارئ" (I am not a reader) (Isaiah 29:12). In the Arabic language the word for illiterate (unlearned) is Jahala (جاهل) not (امى, Ummi) which means gentile. This latter term was used in reference to the Prophet Muhammad (ص) because he received teachings from age 1-6 from his mother. As a Hebrew from the seed of the Prophet Abraham (ص) from his first son Ishmael's second son Kedar, the Prophet Muhammad (ص) should have been raised studying the Torah (5 Books of Moses), but he was not. After the age of 6, he did not receive any more teachings. Many young boys his age often went on to study under the poets, Muhammad did not. The miracle of the Qur'aan is the fact that it came from a man who received no scriptural education, yet the Qur'aan is a literary work of old scriptural wisdom. The Prophet Muhammad (ص) was known as a Prophet/Apostle. The word for Apostle is Rasuwl (رسول) meaning "to send". Apostles are "ones sent" and not just a "Messenger"; the real messengers are angelic beings. The Qur'aan completed and complimented all the other scriptures which came before it namely: At Torah (The Law); Az Zabuwr (The Psalms); As Suhuf (The Pure Pages); Al Hikmah (The Book of Wisdom) and Kitaaba Barnabaa (The Book of Barnabas). He is referred to in many of the previous Scriptures: as "Shiloh" in Gen. 49:10; as "a Prophet" in Dan. 7:14; as "the Comforter" in John 16:7; and in the Suhuf of Adam 6:16 as one of the four sides of the Ka'bah. The Prophet Muhammad (ص) received 114 chapters of the Qur'aan over a period of 23 years (610 - 632 A.D.) by way of the Angelic Being Gabriel (SRA). The Prophet Muhammad (ص) married his first wife Hadrat Khadijah (ع, 555 - 619 A.D.) in 595 A.D. when he was 25 years old and she was 40. She had the honor of being the first wife of the Prophet Muhammad (ص) and the first convert to Islaam. Hadrat Khadijah passed on in 619 A.D. after 25 years of marriage. It was through their daughter Hadrat Faatima (ع) and her husband Amiyru'l Mu'miniyn Ali (ص) and their two sons, Al Imaam Hasan and Al Imaam Husayn (ص) that the Prophet's descendancy continued on. On June 632 A.D., the Seal of the Prophets passed on to a higher life. Years after the death of the Prophet Muhammad (ص), Muslims have been swiftly making a transition from believing in Tawhiyd, the Aloneness of ALLAH (ص) to "Muhammadism", a new man made religion. The Orthodox Sunni Muslim and Pale Arabs may deny this but they can't explain why they have ascribed 201 names to the Prophet Muhammad (ص) and only 99 to ALLAH (ص).



عبد الله بن عبد المطلب (٥٤٥-٦٣٢ م)
ABDULLAH,
Son of Abdul Muttalib
545-570 A.D.

Angelic Name "Sebhael"

A P R I L

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MARCH S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 /31	1 April Fools' Day	2	3	The 19th Night of "Ramadaan" رمضان The Night of Power ليلة القدر 4	5	6 Pesach (Passover) חג פסח ends
7 Orthodox Easter	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Last Night of "Salaatut At Taraawiyh" صلاة التراويح	15 The Last Day of "Ramadaan" رمضان	Breaking of the Fast 16 1st Day of "Shawwaal" شوال	17 Secretaries' Day عيد امين السكرتيرة	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30			New Moon - 14th First Quarter - 21st Full Moon - 28th Last Quarter - May 7th	MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

• At Taraawiyh (التراويح) - A voluntary Salaat (worship) of 20 raka'at performed in the masjid every night during the month of Ramadaan after Salaatul 'Ishaa. A portion of Al Qur'aan is read after four raka'at; thus, one juz is completed every night.

• Ramadaan (رمضان) - The month of Ramadaan begins at the sighting of the new moon which ends the month of Sha'baan. Muslims are obligated to fast and abstain from carnal desires during the daylight hours.



Angelic Name "Anael"

THE Prophet Elijah (PBUH)

النبي الياس (ص)

The Prophet Elijah (ص 942 - 884 B.C. E.) was the son of Javan, who was a Tishbite in the city of Gilead, northeast of the River of Jordan. The name Elijah is a combination of the Arabic words: Eli (إلي), "My Creator" and Jah (ج), which is derived from the Hebrew word Yhwh (יהوه). The name Elijah shows us that the Israelites were not allowed to call the Sustainer, ALLAH (س) which is His true name. The name Elijah literally means "One Who Has Acknowledged The Name Yhwh" (יהوه). The name Elijah or Iliyaas (إلياس) in Arabic means "My Creator Is He" (ALLAH, س). In the Hebrew language it is Eliyahu and Eliyah whereas in the Greek language it is Elias (Ελισαος). The Prophet Elijah (ص) went into service for ALLAH (س) when King Ahab (son of Nebat) and his wife, Jezebel (daughter of a Phoenician king), advocated the worship of Baal at Samaria amongst the Israelites (1Kings 16:31). Unfortunately, the Children of Israel worshipped as King Ahab did in the Temple of Baal. They had strayed so far from the path that they forgot ALLAH (س) totally. The Prophet Elijah (ص) came to guide them back to Siraatul Mustaqim (صراط المستقيم). The narrow path of the ones (the Prophets) who stand straight and firm. The Children of Israel were convinced that the Priests of Baal were right and that the teachings of the Prophet Elijah (ص) were wrong. This is why ALLAH (س) commissioned the Prophet Elijah (ص) to visit King Ahab at court and announce a severe drought of unspecified duration as remedial punishment (1Kings 17:1). The Prophet Elijah (ص) was like a thorn, stuck within the paw of a lion. Whenever the Children of Israel attempted to do wickedness, the Prophet Elijah (ص) would appear out of nowhere to give warning or word of the judgement of ALLAH (س). Then he would disappear into the wilderness of Damascus only to make his appearance at the bidding of the Sustainer, ALLAH (س). The Prophet Elijah (ص) was so powerful that in the Book of Malachi (Chap. 4:5), it was prophesied that he would return to earth following his ascension into the realm of ALLAH (س). His spirit would return within John the Baptist (ص 6 - 36 A.D.). When his spirit did return, the Israelites had strayed so far from the path of ALLAH (س) that there seemed to be no hope for their salvation. Thus, the mission of John the Baptist (ص) was moved in front of the Messiah Jesus (ص). Having the spirit of the Prophet Elijah (ص) and his power, he prepared the people for the Messiah Jesus' (ص) coming. Like the Prophet Elijah (ص), John the Baptist lived a life of purity as an Essene of the Order of Melchisedek (SRA). Much of his life was spent in the wilderness because his teachings caused his life to be in constant danger. The performance of miracles in the name of ALLAH (س) was not an exclusive attribute of the Messiah Jesus (ص). The Prophet Elijah (ص) performed many miracles also: In Zarephath, Sidon he revived the widow's son (1Kings 17:17-24); he divided the Jordan River in Bethel (2Kings 2:7-8; 2:14); he revived the Shunammite's son in Shunem which overlooks the valley of Jezreel; he multiplied loaves of bread in Gilgal about 8 miles northwest of Bethel. The Prophet (ص) prepared a nation of people (The Lost Sheep of the House of Israel) to receive the teachings of the Messiah Jesus (ص). After the death of John the Baptist (ص) the Prophets Moses and Elijah (ص) appeared in a vision of the Messiah Jesus (ص). Moses was a symbol of the Law and Elijah of the Spiritual Way (Matt. 17:3). This vision was the mark of a new beginning for the Children of Israel, for the Prophet Moses (ص) was the Giver of the Laws. According to Scriptures, the Prophet Elijah (ص) was the only person, other than the Prophet Enoch (ص), who was honored by ascending to heaven without experiencing death (2Kings 2:11).

M A Y

1991

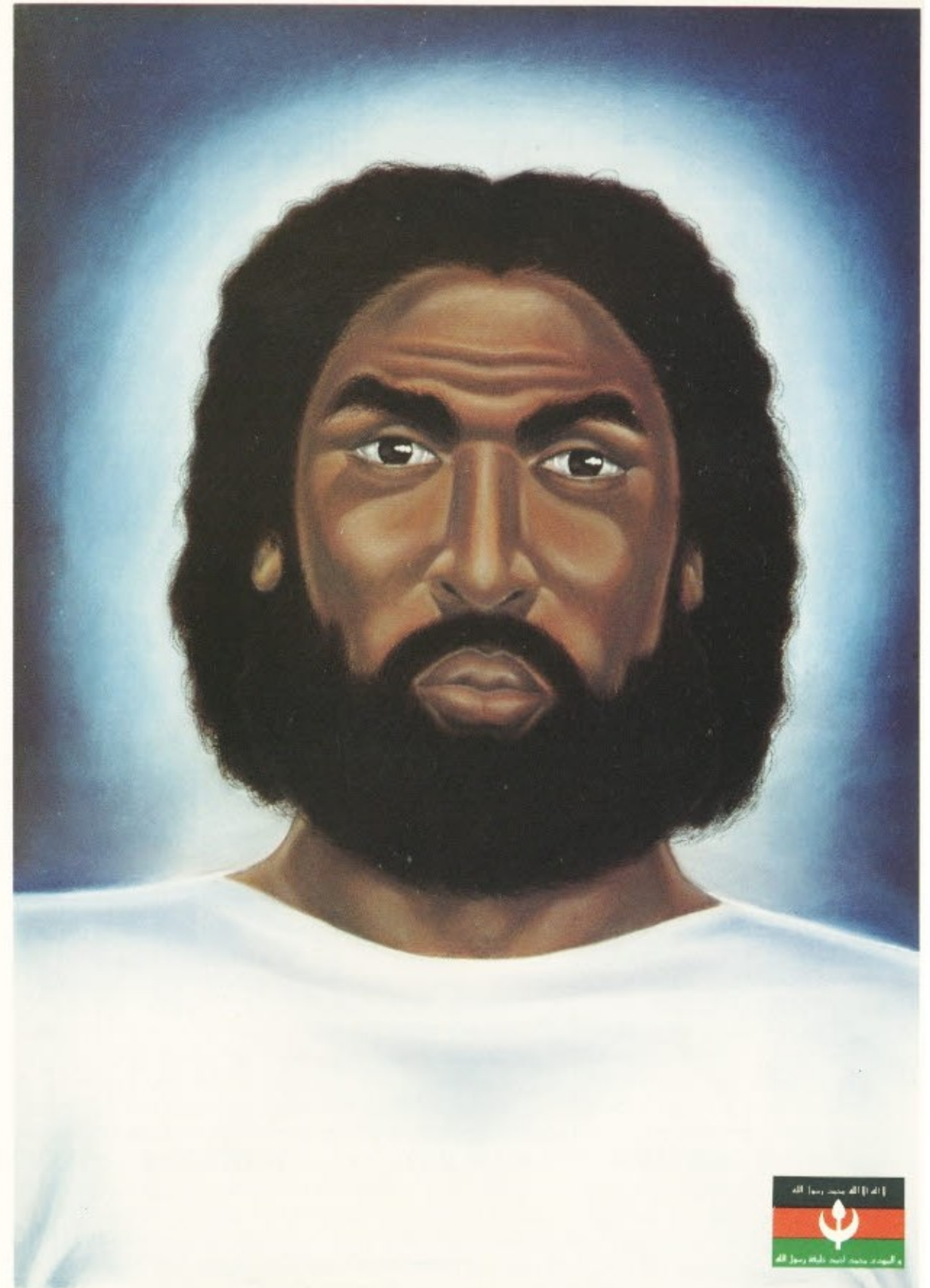
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
APRIL S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	New Moon - 14th First Quarter - 20th Full Moon - 28th Last Quarter - June 5th		1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Mother's Day عيد الام	13 Lag B'Omer "Counting" ל"ג בעומר	14 Last Day of "Shawwaal" شوال	15 1st Day of "Dhul Qa'dah" ذو القعدة	16	17	18
19 Malcolm X's Birthday	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	Memorial Day 27 Martyr Day يوم الشهيد	28	29	30	31	JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 /30

- Yawmul Jum'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).

THE Prophet Jonah (PBUH) النبي يونس (ص)

The Prophet Jonah (ص, 844-749 B.C.E.) or Yuwnus (ص) in Arabic means "Dove, Affection". He was the son of Amittai, who was a Galilean from the town of Gath-hepher. He is the author of the Book of Jonah which is the 5th scripture of the 12 minor Prophets in the Old Testament. The Prophet Jonah (ص) is also mentioned in Suwratul Yuwnus (سورة يونس) of Al Qur'aan (presently the 10th chapter, originally revealed as the 51th in Mecca 620 A.D., verses 40, 94-96 revealed in Medina). The Prophet Jonah (ص) was sent by ALLAH (س) to the city of Nineveh at the age of thirty when King Jeroboam II reigned. Nineveh was one of the cities within the ancient Kingdom of Babylon, near the city of Al Muwsal in what is today Iraq. The inhabitants of the city of Nineveh had always been guilty of binding partners with ALLAH (س). The first chapter of the Book of Jonah relates that the Angelic Being Gabriel (SRA) was sent to inform the Prophet Jonah (ص) that he must go to the people of Nineveh and protest against their wickedness. Instead of obeying ALLAH's (س) command, the Prophet Jonah (ص) rebelled and set out by ship in the opposite direction for Tarshish, on the southern coast of Spain. As the ship sailed, it encountered a violent storm which its occupants attributed to the anger of the "Gods" against someone on board. By the casting of lots, the Prophet Jonah (ص) was revealed as the guilty person (Qur. 37:141). In order that the storm may abate and everyone be saved, the Prophet Jonah (ص) proposed to be cast overboard. When he was cast overboard, ALLAH (س) prepared a great fish (whale) to swallow him (Qur. 37:142). It is said that ALLAH (س) smoothed the whale's skin (caused it to become transparent) so that he could see all that was in the sea. For three days and three nights the Prophet Jonah (ص) stayed inside the belly of the great whale. The Prophet Jonah (ص) prayed to the Sustainer, ALLAH (س) in anguish, pouring out his emotions and sadness, promising to accept his mission (Jonah 2:2-4). ALLAH (س) heard his prayers and by way of the Angelic Beings (SRA), the great whale threw him up on shore three days journey from the city of Nineveh (Qur. 37:145). Once again, the Angelic Being Gabriel (SRA) was sent commanding the Prophet Jonah (ص) to go and preach ALLAH's (س) warning to the Ninevehites. If within 40 days the people of Nineveh hadn't turned back to Islaam they would be destroyed. This time the Prophet did not shun his responsibility, but instead obeyed ALLAH's (س) commands without further question (Jonah 3:1-4). The story of the Prophet Jonah (ص) as related in the scriptures, stressed the Universal Power ALLAH (س) has over individuals who are disobedient to His commands. The inhabitants of Nineveh were Polytheists, and lived much like the people of Sodom and Gomorrah. When the Prophet returned to admonish them, they repented and obeyed the doctrine that he had to teach (Qur. 37:147-148). Ashurdam III the king of Nineveh proclaimed a great fast throughout their city and admonished his people to worship ALLAH (س) in all sincerity. They worshipped with strong cries of repentance to show ALLAH (س) that they had repented from their wickedness so ALLAH (س) spared them. Like the Messiah Jesus (ص), the Prophet Jonah (ص) was a Galilean an Israelite who spoke Arabic. Jonah was sent to a specific group of people, the Ninevehites whereas the Messiah Jesus (ص) was sent to the Tribe of Judah only. The Prophet Jonah's (ص) faith was similar to the Messiah Jesus (ص) because he knew that ALLAH (س) would not let him die. Consequently, the Prophet Jonah's (ص) preaching of doom led the citizens of Nineveh to repent from their wicked ways and seek the forgiveness of ALLAH (س). When the Prophet Jonah (ص) disobeyed ALLAH (س) he was cast out of the divine light into spiritual darkness. Through repentance and acceptance of his responsibilities, the Prophet Jonah (ص) became strong and steadfast before ALLAH (س) and thereby earned ALLAH's (س) grace and the right to be amongst the successful.



Angelic Name "Yomael"

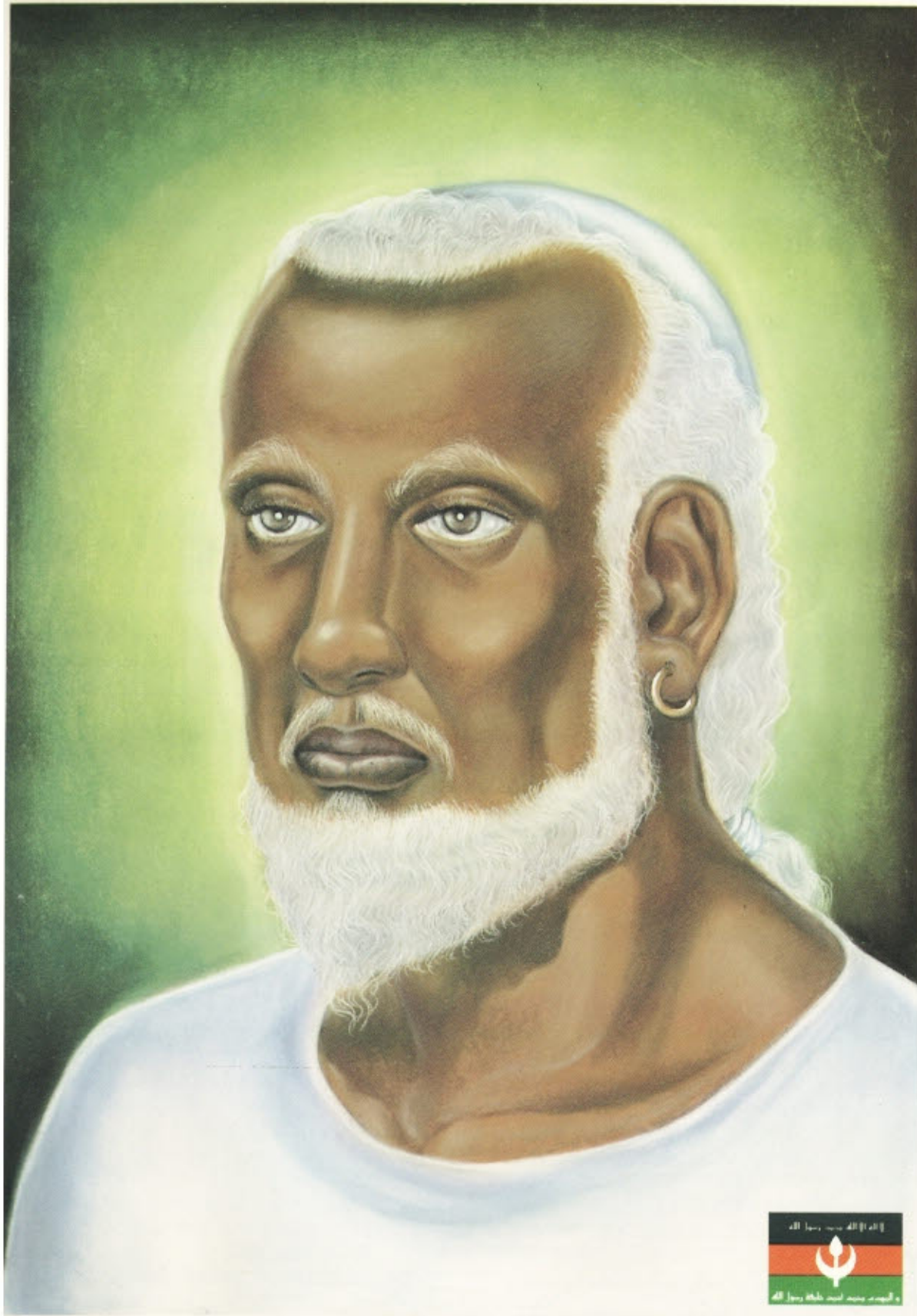
J U N E

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
MAY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	New Moon - 12th First Quarter - 19th Full Moon - 27th Last Quarter - July 5th	JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			The Last Day of "Dhul Qadah" ذو القعدة	1st Day of "Dhul Hijjah" ذو الحجة	National Flag Day عيد العلم الوطني	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Father's Day عيد الاب					"Feast of the Sacrifice" begins عيد الأضحى	
23 /30	24	25	26	27	28	29
		"Feast of the Sacrifice" ends عيد الأضحى	Nubian Flag Day عيد العلم النوبي Our Savior's Birthday As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) Isa Ibn Maryam's (ص) Birthday			

- Yawmul Jum'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).



Angelic Name "Joel"
Real Name "Nodab"

THE Prophet Joel (PBUH) النبي يوثيل (ص)

The Prophet Joel (ص) (408-350 B.C.) was the son of Fiythuil (فثوثيل) and was the second of the twelve minor Prophets. He was from the tribe of Reuben, by marriage to a Judahite who was a daughter from the tribe of Reuben. The Prophet Joel was born in Assyria but lived most of his life in Palestine, the name Joel, Yuw'iyl (يوتيل) which is the Angelic name given to him as an Essene (A High Priest in the Order of the Essenes) means "Worshipper of ALLAH" in the Arabic language, his real given name Nodab. The message that the Prophet Joel was to convey was primarily for the Tribe of Judah, during the time when the Children of Israel were "scattered among nations" (Joel 3:2) and the land was devastated by swarms of locust, famines and droughts. The Children of Israel were summoned by the Prophet Joel (ص) to repent, by fasting and worshipping ALLAH (س), as the Prophet Moses (ص) (1593-1473 B.C.E) taught. The Prophet Joel's divine promise from ALLAH (س) to the Children of Israel was that if they worshipped ALLAH sincerely and obeyed His commandments, their land would be restored to fertility and famine would cease. The Book of Joel was recorded in 835 B.C. and the prophecies within the book match the descriptions of those that were recorded in the Injiyl (الانجيل), Book of Revelations of the Messiah Jesus (ص) by the Apostle John, son of Zebedee (ص). The Prophet Joel (ص) predicted of the day when vengeance will be on the nations that persecuted ALLAH's (س) chosen people and heralds this as the "Day of the Sustainer". This is the day when all people will be gathered in the Valley of Jehoshaphat which is another name for the city of Mecca, where all people will be judged (Isa 2:12). The prophecies of the Book of Joel about the battle of Armageddon, (which is symbolic of the final confrontation between the Pale Arabs and the Jews) (Rev. 16:14) tells how the mighty European Nations and the United States will be eclipsed and brought to ruins and how their allies will lose tribute to them. Only the real Muslims (Ansaaru Allah) will be allowed to dwell on Mount Zion, (the New City of Peace called Jerusalem), and how the Angelic Being Michael (SRA) will come in the last days to reap the harvest of the 144,000 (Purified Ones). The Apostle John (ص) confirms the Prophet Joel's (ص) prediction about the Angelic Being Izraa'iyl (Angel of Death (SRA) reaping the souls of those who are unfaithful to ALLAH (س). These are those who have given themselves to the Devil (the Dajjaal) like the Pale Arabs of Saudi Arabia. Near the conclusion of his book, the Prophet Joel (ص) says that ALLAH (س) will always be with the faithful just as ALLAH (س) dwelt in the Tabernacle of the Israelites, so shall He in the latter days be with the Nubian Islaamic Hebrews. ALLAH (س) will be a protection and guidance for the righteous only; those who want to be in the service of ALLAH (س). The language and style of the Book of Joel are amongst the finest in Prophetic writings and harmonizes completely with other Books of the Scriptures. Numerous parallels are made between the Book of Joel and the Books of Zephaniah; Evangel, Revelation; Malachi; Jeremiah; Exodus; Numbers; Psalms of David; Isaiah and Matthew.

JULY

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JUNE S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 /30	1	2	3	American Independence Day 4 Al Mahdi (ع.س.) Day يوم المهدي (ع.س.)	5	6
7	8	9	10	11 The Last Day of "Dhul Hijjah" ذو الحجة	12 Islaamic New Year 1412 A.H. 1st Day of "Muharram" محرم	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 Nosering Ceremony الإحتفال بثقب الأنف	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31		New Moon - 11th First Quarter - 18th Full Moon - 26th Last Quarter - Aug. 3rd	AUGUST S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

- Yawmul Jum'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
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THE Prophet Daniel (PBUH)

النبی دانیال (ص)

The Prophet Daniel's (ص , 619-529 B.C.) real name was Joseph or in Arabic Yusuf (ص) and he was a Judahite born in the city of Hebron (Sam. 2:2;3:3). He also was an Essene from the Order of Melchisedek (SRA). The name Daniel means "Judgement of ALLAH" or "ALLAH's Judge" from the Arabic words Diyn (دين) and El (ال). The Book of the Prophet Daniel (ص) was written in Syretic Arabic and was revealed in the year 536 B.C. Syretic Arabic was the primary language in which the original Old Testament was written (Dan. 2:4). The Prophet Daniel (ص) is compared to the Prophets Job and Noah (ص), who are noted as examples of righteousness and wisdom (Ezek. 14:14). His book is also considered one of the 17 prophetic books of the Old Testament. As a young man, the Prophet Daniel (ص) was carried off into Babylon with three of his companions (Ananiah, Michael, and Azariah) in the third year of King Nebuchadnezzar's service (Dan. 2:5-18). Under King Nebuchadnezzar, the Prophet Daniel (ص) was called Belshazzar (favorite of Bel) because of his interpretation of the king's dream concerning the four Empires that were to rule the earth, of which he was to lead the first (Dan. 2:31-45). King Nebuchadnezzar made the Prophet Daniel (ص) the ruler over Babylon and chief governor over all the wise men of Babylon. The Prophet Daniel (ص) again interpreted a dream for King Nebuchadnezzar, this time he foretold of his downfall and that if he did not take heed to the commandments of ALLAH (ص), he would be destroyed. King Nebuchadnezzar refused to bow down to ALLAH (ص) and therefore lost his life. The second revelation (Dan. chap. 8), speaks of the Medo-Persian Empire, the rule of Cyrus the II and the invasion of Alexander the Great. It also establishes the period of time when the sanctuary of the children of ALLAH (ص) would be in the hands of the sons of Canaan (pale race) for 2,030 years. Nebuchadnezzar was succeeded by his son Belshazzar, who summoned the Prophet Daniel (ص) to interpret the ominous handwriting on the palace wall at the time of Belshazzar's riotous and blasphemous feast. As did his father, King Belshazzar went against the commandments of ALLAH (ص). Upon the interpretation of his dreams, the Prophet Daniel (ص) was made 3rd ruler of that kingdom. That same night King Belshazzar was killed and was succeeded by King Darius, the Median. King Darius made the Prophet Daniel (ص) the first of three presidents. The other presidents and princes became jealous of the Prophet Daniel (ص) and sought to destroy him. Therefore, a law was passed declaring that anyone who petitioned or prayed to anyone other than the king would be cast into a den of lions. Because the Prophet Daniel (ص) was a faithful servant of ALLAH (ص), he continued to make his daily prayers (Dan. 6:10). When the Prophet Daniel (ص) was found praying, it was reported to King Darius and the Prophet Daniel (ص) was cast into a den of lions. By the mercy of ALLAH (ص), the Prophet Daniel (ص) was spared. ALLAH (ص) sent Angelic Beings (SRA) to seal the lions' mouths. King Darius then executed justice on the conspirators, having them destroyed by the lions. In the first year of King Darius' reign, the Prophet Daniel (ص) discerned nearness of the end of the seventy years of desolation of Jerusalem, according to the writings of the Prophet Jeremiah (ص) (Jer. 25:11-12). The Prophet Daniel (ص) also recorded a revelation from the Angelic Being Gabriel (SRA), who gave him the prophecy of the seventy weeks which marked the arrival of Messiah Jesus (ص). The Prophet Daniel (ص) foretold the rise and fall of world powers from the time of ancient Babylon up until the time when they will be defeated forever. This new kingdom, "Darus Salaam", the City of Peace will be inhabited by the 144,000 (Purified Ones) who will worship the Sustainer, ALLAH (ص) only.



Angelic Name "Daniel"
Real Name "Joseph or Yusuf"

AUGUST

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JULY S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	New Moon - 10th First Quarter - 17th Full Moon - 25th Last Quarter - Sept. 1st	SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10 The Last Day of "Muharram" محرم
11 1st Day of "Safar" صفر	12	13	14	15	16	17 Marcus Garvey's Birthday
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

- *Yawmud Juma'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).*
- *Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).*

- *Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).*



Angelic Name "Ezekiel"
Real Name "Jerud"

THE Prophet Ezekiel (PBUH) النبي حزقيال (ص)

The Prophet Ezekiel (ص, 622-570 B.C.E.) which is translated in Arabic as Hizqiyaal (حزقيال) meaning "ALLAH Strengthens" is his angelic name. His real name is Jerud and he was the son of Buzi and descendant of a priestly family. The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) was born in Judah, but transported to Babylonia with the group that went into captivity with Jehoiachin, (the 19th ruler of the southern kingdom of Judah, who reigned only ten days). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) was sent to the Israelites, who were exiled to Babylon whereas his contemporary, the Prophet Jeremiah (ص), was sent to guide the transgressing Israelites (who migrated to the city of Palestine). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) was summoned to the office of Prophethood when he was thirty years old, which was the Israelites' 5th year in captivity (Ezek.1:1-2). Early in his Prophethood, he recorded to the best of his ability, how he was taken up by a whirlwind (Mothership) (Ezek. 3:12-14). The spacecraft described by Ezekiel as "a wheel in the middle of a wheel" was actually the circle of the 12 Disciples of the Angelic Being Melchizedek (SRA), including the 24 Elders. "The fire unfolding itself" and "the amber color lights" were actually the lights of energies illuminating, radiating and expanding from the 24 Elders (Ezek. 1:4). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) served as a priest and prophet for 22 years (592-570 B.C.E.). At that time, there were no Temples for the Children of Israel, so they practiced Polytheism. In spite of this, the Israelites were given the Promised Land, providing they obeyed the Commandments of ALLAH (س). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) also recorded how the leaders of Israel were at fault because of the waywardness of their people. Thus, the Children of Israel were exiled with much suffering. These leaders, he states (Ezek. chap. 34) did not provide the spiritual nourishment needed, so they were exiled and each tribe had to remain exiled until the true and faithful leader returned. ALLAH (س) in all His Mercy sent to His people the Prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel (ص) to guide them back to their true way of life, Millatul Ibraahiym (ملة إبراهيم, The Religion of Abraham). The Prophet Daniel (ص) was sent to the court of King Nebuchadnezzar simultaneously, to warn the Children of Israel to cooperate with him. The recordings of the Prophets Ezekiel and Jeremiah (ص) often provide complete chronological information, giving the day, month and year to correlate the messages of historical events. Many of the Prophet Ezekiel's (ص) messages were concentrated around the seven years before the destruction of Jerusalem and their temple. His mission extended 15 years after that. The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) mainly wrote about the captivity and restoration of the Children of Israel (Ezek.33:1-33; Ch. 34-48). ALLAH constantly reminded the Children of Israel of their purpose. Still, they did not appreciate the many blessings they received. In the Scriptures, the Children of Israel were reminded sixty times by the phrase "Ye Shall Know That I Am The Sustainer" (Ezek. 6:7;7:4). Their captivity was intended to teach them a lesson. The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) was not only ALLAH's (س) spokesman (Ezek. 2:8; 3:1); he was also a watchman (a warner) over the House of Israel (Ezek. 3:15-21). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) only spoke when ALLAH (س) commanded him. The ability to speak was given only when bearing messages from Him (Ezek. 3:26-27). When Jerusalem had fallen, ALLAH (س) caused his tongue to loosen and Ezekiel was blessed with the ability to speak again (Ezek.33:21-22). The Prophet Ezekiel (ص) prophesied the restoration of their Temple and that the "Prince" (read Ezekiel) would come and live amongst his people (Ezek. Chap. 46), and that ALLAH (س) would dwell with them. Unfortunately, none of these things occurred because the remnant of Judah and Dan were unfaithful to ALLAH (س).

SEPTEMBER

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY																																																																																				
1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7																																																																																				
8 The Last Day of "Safar" صفر	9 Rosh Hashana (Jewish New Year) begins ראש השנה 1st Day of "Rabi'ul Awwal" ربيع الأول	10 Rosh Hashana (Jewish New Year) ends ראש השנה	11	12	13	14																																																																																				
15	16	17 Citizenship Day	18 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) יום כיפור	19	20	21																																																																																				
22	23 Succoth (Festival of the Tabernacles) begins סוכות	24	25	26	27	28																																																																																				
29 Succoth (Festival of the Tabernacles) ends סוכות Hoshanah Rabbah (The Great Salvation) הושענא רבא	30			AUGUST <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>18</td><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>		S	M	T	W	T	F	S					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	OCTOBER <table> <tr><td>S</td><td>M</td><td>T</td><td>W</td><td>T</td><td>F</td><td>S</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>19</td><td>20</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr><td>26</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29</td><td>30</td><td>31</td><td></td></tr> </table>	S	M	T	W	T	F	S				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
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- Yawmul Jumu'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).

THE Prophet Jeremiah (PBUH)

النبي إرميا (ص)



Angelic Name "Nu-riel"

The Prophet Jeremiah (ص , 647 -585 B.C.E.) was the son of the Priest Hilkiah. He was from the Tribe of Benjamin and a native of Anathoth, a village within a few miles of Jerusalem. The name Jeremiah or Irmiyaa (إرميا) in Arabic means "Exaltation of ALLAH". He was called to the office of Prophethood when he was twenty years old and prophesied for forty years up until the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans. The Prophet Jeremiah (ص) was often called the "Reluctant Prophet" because of his youth, he felt he couldn't complete his mission but ALLAH (س) assured him that he would receive divine help in accomplishing his mission (Jer. 1:8). He was also called the "Weeping Prophet" or the "Prophet of Loneliness" because he was not allowed to marry. The Prophet Jeremiah (ص) could not take a wife because the Israelites were destined to die of deadly diseases. They would be as dung (manure) on the surface of the ground and come to an end by sword and famine. Their carcasses would become food for the birds of the sky and for the beasts of the earth (Jer.16:2-4). He was also not allowed to take part in funeral rites (Jer. 16:5) or joyous occasions (Jer. 16:8). The Children of Israel lacked morals and were spiritually degenerating which is why ALLAH (س) told the Prophet Jeremiah (ص) that they would die grievous deaths. Hence his search for a leader (a righteous person) to aid him in guiding the Nation of Israel back to righteousness was unsuccessful (Jer. 5:1-5). The Prophet Jeremiah (ص) performed the task of being a Prophet with much zeal and fidelity even though he was continuously persecuted; often at the hazard of his own life. He was imprisoned several times because of the Prophetic messages he revealed to the people. After King Josiah's death, opposition to the Prophet mounted and he was forbidden to go to the temple. He even had to deputize his assistant, Baruch, to deliver his prophecies to the people in the temple. When Jerusalem fell, the Prophet Jeremiah (ص) received the personal protection of King Nebuchadnezzar because he had agreed with the king that the Israelites should surrender and cooperate with the Chaldeans. The Prophet Jeremiah (ص) befriended Gedaliah, the Governor of Judah, but when he was assassinated, the Prophet Jeremiah (ص) was forced to flee to Egypt. In Egypt he continued his mission, to guide the people back to Tawhiyd (توحيد), bearing witness to the Oneness of ALLAH (س). It is recorded that the Prophet Jeremiah (ص) was stoned to death at Daphral by his own countrymen. The Book of Jeremiah was written in 580 B.C. E. it contains messages prior to and during the early years of the Babylonian captivity and records his personal experiences. Sensitive and sympathetic by nature it pained him to deliver stern messages of rebuke to his people. The opposition he faced was often so cruel that sometimes he wanted to resign from his office of Prophethood; yet he remained steadfast and continued to proclaim ALLAH's (س) word.

O C T O B E R

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		1	2	3	4	5
6	Honorable Elijah Muhammad's (ع.س) Birthday The Last Day of "Rabi'ul Awwal" ربيع الأول	8 1st Day of "Rabi'uth Thaaniy" ربيع الثاني	9	10	11	12
13	14 Columbus Day	15	16 Boss' Day عيد الرئيس	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24 United Nations' Day	25	26
27	28	29	30	Halloween Prophets' (ص) and Angels' (SRA) Day يوم الأنبياء و الملائكة	New Moon - 7st First Quarter - 15th Full Moon - 23rd Last Quarter - Oct. 30th	NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

- *Yawmul Juma'ah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).*
- *Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).*

- *Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).*



THE Prophet Isaiah (PBUH) النبي شعياء (ص)

The Prophet Isaiah (ص , 780-680 B.C.E.) was the son of Amoz. The name Isaiah in Arabic is Sha'yaa (شعياء) meaning "Striving for ALLAH" and Yesha'yahu (ישعיהו) in Hebrew. The Prophet Isaiah (ص) was the author of the Book of Isaiah which was revealed in the year 732 B.C.E. He began his mission toward the close of the reign of King Uzziah (his cousin) and served under Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah. The Prophet Isaiah (ص) carried out his prophetic mission for more than half a century. Called to be a prophet in his youth, the Prophet Isaiah (ص) fully dedicated himself to the service of ALLAH (س) at the time of his first vision. His contemporaries in the prophetic office were Hosea, of the northern kingdom of Israel (Hosea 1:1) and Micah, of the southern kingdom of Judah (Micah 1:1). The Prophet Isaiah (ص) was eloquent, educated and well versed in the law, he lived in Jerusalem and served as the political and religious counselor of the nation. He dedicated himself to keeping the Tribe of Judah steadfast and loyal to ALLAH (س) during the turbulent years and eventual fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. The Children of Israel strayed far from the path of ALLAH (س). They were a sinful nation of people who doubted that ALLAH (س) could deliver them out of bondage. Instead of worshipping their Sustainer, ALLAH (س) they chose to disbelieve that He could protect them from the armies of other nations. The Prophet Isaiah (ص) came to guide them, still they blamed ALLAH (س) for their trials and tribulations. The Prophet Isaiah (ص) admonished his people and told them that as long as they chose to disobey ALLAH (س) and follow the ways of the Polytheists, they could not expect to have the Omnipotents protection. The Prophet Isaiah (ص) foresaw the Babylonian captivity and wrote at length concerning the restoration that would culminate in the coming of the Messiah Jesus (ص) and the establishment of ALLAH's (س) kingdom, providing that the 144,000 (Purified Ones) are raised. The Prophet Isaiah's (ص) influence was largely responsible for the reformation effected by Hezekiah, son of Ahaz (13th King of Judah), whom he encouraged and guided throughout his reign. His counsel and admonition were chiefly responsible for persuading the Israelites to stand firm when the Assyrian King Sennacherib, threatened to take Jerusalem. According to the Scriptures, the Prophet Isaiah (ص) fell a Martyr to Hezekiah's son, Manasseh, who abolished the reforms instituted by his father and was responsible for the Prophet Isaiah (ص) being sawn assunder (Heb. 11:37). The Book of Isaiah is a literary masterpiece because of its style and expression. As previously stated, the Prophet Isaiah (ص) was a gifted orator and poet. In proclaiming his inspired messages, he employed a rich vocabulary not found in any of the Scriptures of the Old Testament. His exalted concept of the Majesty, Power and Character of ALLAH (س) surpasses the writings of the other Prophets (ص). He is called the "Messianic Prophet" and "Gospel Prophet" because of his prophecies on the coming of the Messiah Jesus (ص) and the Messianic Kingdom.

Angelic Name "Hiylel"

N O V E M B E R

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
OCTOBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	New Moon - 6th First Quarter - 14th Full Moon - 21st Last Quarter - Nov. 28th	DECEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31			1	2
3	4	5 Election Day	6 The Last Day of "Rabi'uth Thaaniy" ربيع الثانى	7 1st Day of "Jumaadal Uwla" جمادى الأولى	8	9
10	11 Veteran's Day Elders Day عيد الكبار	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22 Shaikh Daoud Ahmed Faisal's (عس) Birthday	23
24	25	26	27	28 Thanksgiving عيد الشكر	29	30

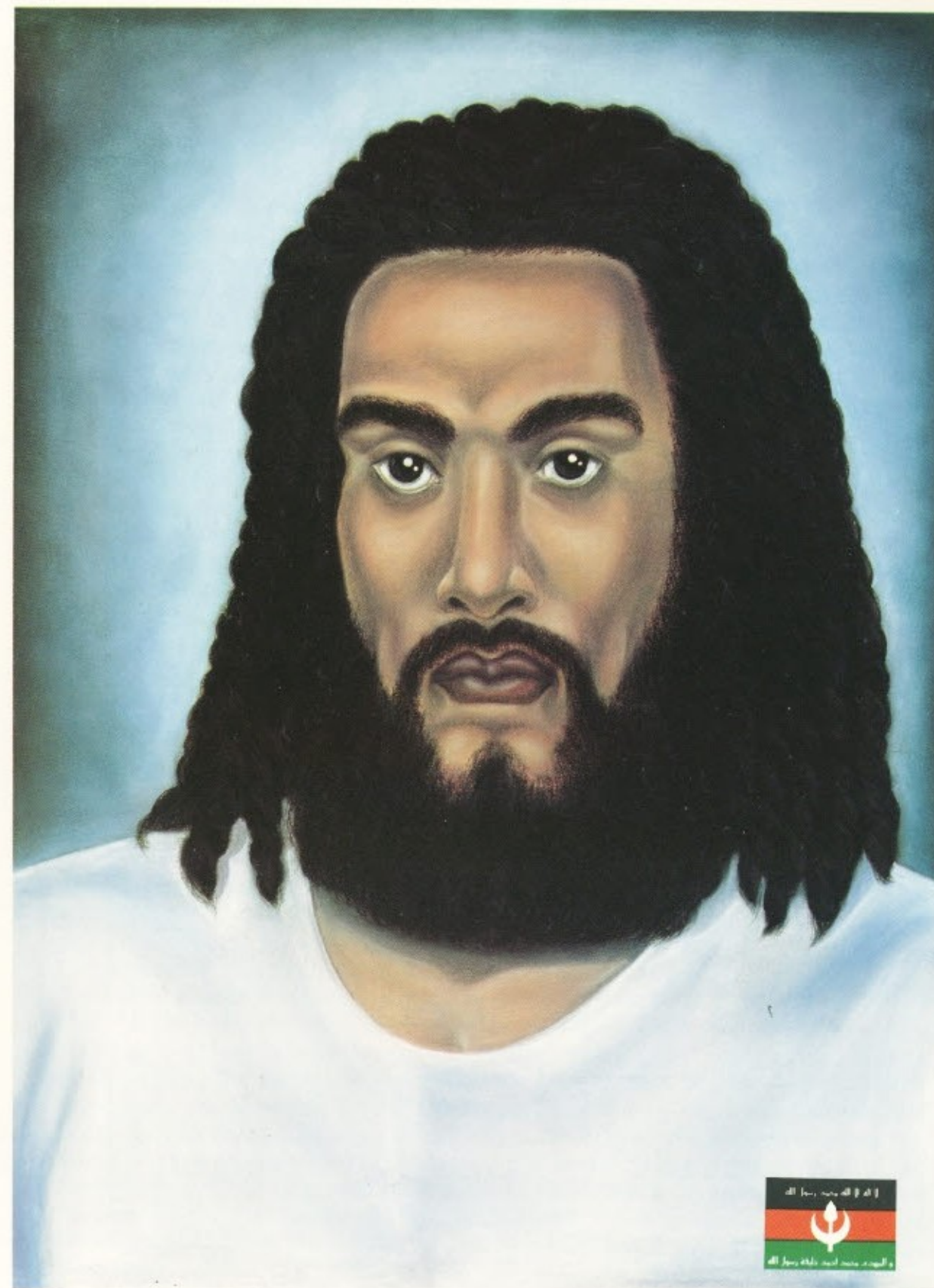
- Yawmul Jumah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).

THE Prophet Solomon (PBUH)

النبي سليمان (ص)

The Prophet Solomon (ص, 1024-967-B.C.E) was the 3rd King of Israel and the son of the Prophet David (ص) and Bathsheba. He is the author of the Song of Solomon, recorded in the year 965 B.C.E. The Song of Solomon is the last of the five poetical books of the Old Testament and is noted as the greatest of songs. The Prophet Solomon (ص) exhibits graceful literary style in the 1,005 songs and the 3,000 proverbs that he wrote. The Song of Solomon shows in poetic form Solomon's (ص) love for a Shulamite woman of northern Palestine, whom he eventually married, not for political advantages, but out of genuine love. He had a charismatic personality which is one of the reasons why his father, the Prophet David (ص) preferred him as his successor rather than the older son Adonijah, who lacked discipline and was very spoiled. He planned to take over his father's throne with the help of two conspirators: the Priest Abiathar and the military leader Joab. This conspiracy was suppressed by his brother, the Prophet Solomon (ص). Later, the Prophet Solomon (ص) was anointed King at Gihon Spring and inherited the territory of Israel (1st Kings 4:1,21). The Prophet Solomon (ص) reigned over most of the territory promised to the Prophet Abraham (ص) (Gen. 15:18-21). The wisdom of the Prophet Solomon (ص) was displayed on one occasion when two harlots approached him; both claiming to be the mother of an infant boy. Though two babies were born (one to each woman) one of their infants died. After listening to the two women claim ownership, the Prophet Solomon (ص) sent for a sword and announced: "Divide the living child in two and give half to one and half to the other." The real mother's compassion and fear for her baby grew from within, for she could not bear to see her baby divided. She, therefore, sacrificed her child and spared his life by allowing the other woman to take him. The Prophet Solomon (ص) seeing this said: "Give her (the compassionate mother) the living child and in no way slay it, she is the mother." (1Kings 3:16-28) From then on all of Israel wanted to hear the Prophet Solomon's (ص) wisdom given to him by ALLAH (س). (1Kings 10:24) The Prophet Solomon (ص) had many wives, one of them was Aminah. Like Samson entrusted his wife Delilah with his secret (Judges 16:6). The Prophet Solomon (ص) entrusted Aminah with the secret of "The Seal of Solomon", the six-pointed star signet ring used by the Prophet Solomon (ص) to control the Jinns (CT) and the elements of nature. His wife, Aminah, was not faithful to ALLAH (س), she worshipped an idol without his knowledge. While the ring was in Aminah's possession, a Jinn (CT) named Sakhr (CH) came in the form of the Prophet Solomon (ص) and took the ring from her. Having the power of the signet ring, the Jinn Sakhr (CH) took over the Prophet Solomon's (ص) kingdom and ruled for forty days (Qur. 38:34). One day the Prophet Solomon (ص) disguised himself and saw Sakhr (CH) upon his throne. The Prophet tried to convince the people of the land that he (the Prophet Solomon, ص) was the real king, but they did not believe him. The Prophet Solomon (ص) then prayed to ALLAH (س) for assistance and as a result of ALLAH's (س) ever yielding nature, his kingdom and the "Seal of Solomon" ring were recovered. The Prophet Solomon (ص) reigned as King of Israel for forty (40) years before he went to a higher life.



Angelic Name "Sefoniel"

D E C E M B E R

1991

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6 The Last Day of "Jumaadal Uwla" جمادى الأولى	7 The First Day of "Jumaadal Aakhira" جمادى الآخرة
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22 1st Day of Winter	23	24	Christmas 25 Nimrod's Birthday	Kwanza (First) begins Dec. 26 Kwanza (First) ends Jan. 1 Children's Day يوم الأطفال	27	28
29	30	31		NOVEMBER S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	New Moon - 3rd First Quarter - 14th Full Moon - 21st Last Quarter - Dec. 28th	JANUARY 1992 S M T W T F S 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

- Yawmul Jumah (يوم الجمعة) "Day of Gathering" starts Friday in the Masjid at the 13th hour (Al Qur'aan 62:9).
- Yawmus Sabtu (يوم السبت) begins 19 minutes before sunset on Friday and ends 19 minutes after sunset, Saturday (Al Qur'aan 2:65).

- Islaamic days begin at sunset on the previous evening and ends at sunset the following evening (Genesis 1:5-8).

THE Prophet Job (PBUH)

النبي أيوب (ص)



The Prophet Job (ص), 1726-1516 B.C.E.) was an upright man from the land of Uz. He had extreme faith in ALLAH (س) and was perfect in the sense of obedience, perseverance and integrity. The Prophet Job (ص) feared the Sustainer ALLAH (س) to the utmost, he shunned evil and was incorruptible in all his life's relations. During the time of the Prophet Job (ص), the Devil (CH) was rampant in the earth causing much mischief then, as he does today (Job 1:7). So in order to give the world a chance to reprieve itself of sin and mischief caused by the Devil (CH), ALLAH (س) trapped the Devil (CH) by turning his attention away from the rest of the world and by using the Prophet Job's (ص) faith and obedience as bait (Job 1:8). The Prophet Job (ص) was a man of great substance and wealth, all of which were acquired through hard work and patience. He became the "Greatest of All Men of The East" (Job 1:3). Everyday, according to Judaic tradition, the Prophet Job (ص) offered burnt sacrifices to ALLAH (س) as well as performed his daily Salaat (worship). He would even offer a daily burnt sacrifice for anyone in his family who may have sinned; all this was done in order to keep his household pure. There came a time when Satan (CH) came before ALLAH (س) in heaven and ALLAH (س) asked Satan (CH) if he had considered His servant the Prophet Job (ص). Now, ALLAH (س) knowing the nature of the Devil (CH) knew that he would immediately "bite the hook" that was laid for him, thus the Devil (CH) was given permission from ALLAH to test the faith of the Prophet Job (ص). The first attack was against the Prophet Job's possessions, because Satan (CH) believed that he was only devoted to ALLAH (س) because of the divine protection and wealth he received from ALLAH (س). Satan (CH) felt that if the Prophet Job (ص) was to lose everything he acquired, (his family and all his worldly possessions) the Prophet would curse ALLAH (س). However, the Prophet Job (ص) did not curse ALLAH (س), instead he remained steadfast in his faith and continued to make his prayers (worship) to ALLAH (س) even in the face of adversities and calamities that the Devil (CH) inflicted upon him. Satan (CH) was even given permission to affect the Prophet Job (ص) physically, but not to kill him. The Devil (CH) gave him sores and boils from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head. Even his wife tried to get him to rebuke and curse ALLAH (س) but to no avail. The Prophet Job (ص) recognized ALLAH's (س) hand in his trials and tribulations and remained obedient and faithful, and he told his wife that she spoke as a foolish one (Job 2:7-10). The test of the Prophet Job's (ص) profound faith and devotion to the Sustainer ALLAH (س) is an excellent example set for the world today. The Devil (CH) is again out of control because Nubians have given him glory by worshipping his image (trying to live like him, look like him and think like him). The only way to trap the Devil (CH) is by reading the Book of Job as recorded by the Prophet Ezekiel (ص) with the help of the Angelic Being (Michael, SRA), revealed in the year 1473 B.C.E.. Through his Angelic Guide Kharael, the Prophet Job (ص) was given the power to cast the Devil (CH) away. Just as the Prophet Solomon (ص) through his Angelic Guide Sefoniel, was able to trap the Devil (CH) using his Signet ring. As a result of the Prophet Job's (ص) obedience, patience and endurance, ALLAH (س) rewarded him tenfold (Job 42:10-17). The Prophet Job (ص) lived 140 years before going on to higher life.

Angelic Name "Kharael"

ISLAAMIC HOLIDAYS AND CUSTOMS

(OBSERVED)

CHILDREN'S DAY يوم الأطفال

Yawmul Atfaal

20th of Jumaadul Ukhra: January 6, 1991 A.D. and December 26, 1991 A.D.

This is a three day festival of gift giving, games and fun. The children adorn themselves in Islaamic costumes, imitating men and women of the Scriptures. They may even perform a stage play. Children's Day is also the day of Hadrat Faatimah's (ع) birthday, the daughter of the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص).

THE ASCENSION AND THE NIGHT JOURNEY

Al Israa' Wal M'iraj الإسراء والمراج

27th of Rajab: Monday, February 11, 1991 A.D.

This date marks the mystical event when the Prophet Muhammad (ص) ascended and made the night journey from the Masjid in Mecca to the Masjid in Jerusalem. It was during this divine night that the Prophet Muhammad (ص) received the divine order for the five daily worships and also spoke with the Prophets before him. The celebration lasts for seven days and consists of reading Scriptures and making the 5 or more daily worships.

FRIENDSHIP DAY

Yawmus Sadaaqati يوم الصداقة

February 14, 1991 A.D.

This day Muslims who may have had disagreements between one another exchange greeting cards and express renewed friendship and atonement.

HALF OF SHA'BAAN

An Nisfi Min Sha'baan النصف من شعبان

15th of Sha'baan: March 1, 1991 A.D.

On the night of February 28, Muslims stay in the Masjid until Salaatul Fajr performing 100 raka'at (this is voluntary). According to hadiyth (traditions of men), "All the leaves that fall from the 'Tree of Life' before the following Ramadaan, symbolize the people who will die in that upcoming year". On the day of An Nisfi Min Sha'baan, March 1st, Muslims either fast or feast.

RAMADAAN رمضان

1st of Ramadaan

Expected Date: March 17, 1991 A.D.

The actual date is determined by the sighting of the new moon. Fasting during the month of Ramadaan is an obligatory religious practice for all Muslims. It is included as one of the five witnesses (pillars) of Al Islaam. During the daylight hours, all able Muslims must abstain from all carnal desires (food, water, and sex) for approximately thirty days. After sunset, the fast is broken until Salaatul Fajr. Muslims voluntarily make twenty raka'at and read one section of the Qur'aan every night so that by the end of the month the entire Qur'aan is completed.

JUM'AH DAY يوم الجمعة

March 29, 1991 A.D.

The day on which the Prophet Adam (ص) was created. It is also the day on which he was expelled from the Garden of Delight. The Prophet Enoch (Idriys ص) ascended into the heavens without tasting death on this glorious day. It is said that the world will also end on this day.

RESURRECTION DAY يوم البعث

Yawmul Ba'thi

Expected Date: March 31, 1991 A.D.

All Muslims dress in their best white attire and meet in congregation inside the Masjid (House of Prostration). A Khutbah (sermon) is given on the subject of Judgement Day and our preparation for this meeting with ALLAH (س).

THE NIGHT OF POWER

Laylatul Qadri ليلة القدر

19th Night of Ramadaan

Calculated Date: April 4, 1991 A.D.

On this blessed night, all of the chosen men of ALLAH (س) were called to Prophethood. Also the last words of ALLAH (س) came down as the Seal of the Scriptures, Al Qur'aan, to the last Prophet, Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص).

BREAKING OF THE FAST

'Iydu'l Fitr عيد الفطر

Expected Date: 1st of Shawwaal: April 16, 1991 A.D.

'Iydu'l Fitr is one of the biggest festivals in the Islaamic year. The celebration of the breaking of the fast of Ramadaan occurs on this day. This day begins in the masjid with a Khutbah (sermon) and special raka'at afterwards. Sadaqah (charity) is given, and the activities begin with children reciting Qur'aan and other forms of Islaamic entertainment: Islaamic music, food and gifts.

MARTYR DAY

Yawmush Shahid يوم الشهيد

May 27, 1991 A.D.

The day on which we commemorate the noble men who have been slain while fighting in the way of ALLAH (س). Such notables as Amiyru'l Mu'miniyn Ali, Imaam Hasaan and Imaam Husain, my father As Sayyid Al Imaam Al Haadi Abdur Rahman Al Mahdi (ع), Clarence 13X and Malcom X.

FEAST OF SACRIFICE

'Iydu'l Adhaa عيد الأضحى

June 21,- June 25 1991 A.D.

This day was instituted by the Prophet Muhammad (ص) in commemoration of the willingness of the Prophet Abraham (ص) to sacrifice his son the Apostle Isaac (ص). A young goat was substituted for his beloved son instead. This day is celebrated by sacrificing a goat, sheep or cow which is prepared with Eastern dishes along with music and entertainment.

OUR NUBIAN FLAG DAY

Yawmul 'Alamin Nuwbi

June 26, 1991 A.D.

On this day a celebration is given; the Flag of the Imaam Ahmad Al Mahdi (ع) is raised high in commemoration of Nubian Independence from mental bondage. This Flag (see back of calendar) is identified with our culture and nationality.

AL MAHDI DAY (ع)س

Yawmul Mahdi

July 4, 1991 A.D.

On this occasion, Muslim families gather for a feast and celebration. Earlier a Khutbah (sermon) is given on how Imaam Ahmad Al Mahdi (ع) conquered the British and Turkish armies. Also the fact that he established Jaziya Abaa for the Ansaari in Sudan.

ISLAAMIC NEW YEAR 1411 A.H.

Matla'us Sanatil Hijriya 1411

1st Day of Muharram: July 12, 1991 A.D.

The Islaamic calendar is based on the new moon (lunar) having 29 or 30 days. There has always been 12 months totaling 354 days in a year, the extra day in the leap year goes to the last month Dhul Hijjah. 1 A.H. began in the year 622 A.D., the night the Prophet Muhammad (ص), escaped his assassination and took flight (the Hijrah) from Mecca to Medina. The days move backwards through the seasons.

NOSE PIERCING CEREMONY

Alihtifaal Bithaqbil Anfi

10th Muharram: July 21, 1991 A.D.

An annual ceremony held for young Muslim girls who have reached the age of sixteen. The right side of the nose is pierced and a gold circular nosering is worn. The nosering represents the 360 degrees of knowledge they possess and signifies the fact that they are Ishmaelites, the tribe of the Prophet Ishmael, son of the prophet Abraham. This ceremony is held in commemoration of Hagar, the second wife of the Prophet Abraham (ص). Hagar was the first woman ever to wear a nosering.

PROPHETS' (ص) AND

ANGELS' (SRA) DAY

Yawmul Anbiyaa'i Wa Al Malaa'ikati يوم الأنبياء و الملائكة

October 31, 1991 A.D.

All the younger children dress-up in costumes depicting the Prophets (ص) and Angels (SRA) and celebrate.

DONNING OF THE VEIL إرتداء الخمار

Irtadaa'ul -Khimaaru

At the onset of a young female's menstruation, she begins wearing the face veil; and a ceremony is held called the "Donning of the Veil". This celebration occurs on the first Friday after the duration of seven days of menstruating (uncleanliness). The ceremony consists of the recitation of the Scriptures and du'aa (prayer). From this day on the young female is considered a woman in Al Islaam and is expected to follow the laws in the Scriptures.

CIRCUMCISION

Taqsul Khitaan طقس الختان

Eighth Day of Birth

Each male child born into Al Islaam falls under the covenant of the Prophet Abraham (ص) and his son the Apostle Ishmael (ص); the Covenant of Flesh (circumcision, Genesis 17:11). Eight days after a baby boy is born, unless he is ill, he receives a straight knife cut to the cord of his genital foreskin. This circumcision is performed by the Muta'h'hir. A Muta'h'hir is a circumciser who is a member of the community or family. He is a loyal adherent to the tenets of Millatu Ibraahim (the Religion of Abraham).

THE NAMING CEREMONY

As Simaayyah

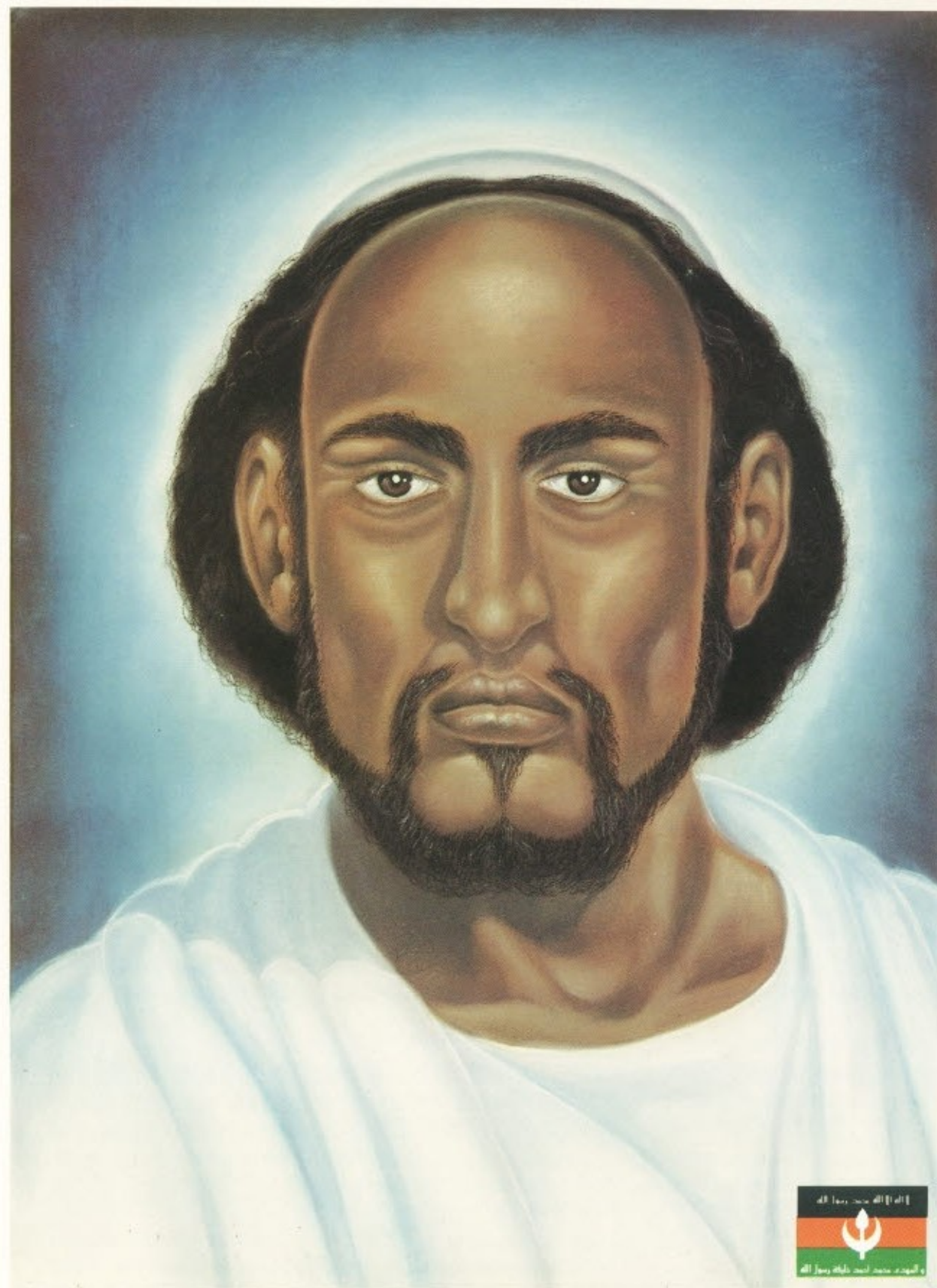
Eighth Day of Birth

The Naming Ceremony (As Simaayyah) is performed on the eighth day for both the male and female infant. A good name is the source of inspiration in a Muslim's day to day life (Proverbs 22:1). Family and relatives of the infant gather to celebrate this occasion by reciting portions of the Qur'aan and prayers.

THE Apostle Jethro (PBUH)

الرسول شعيب (ص)

The Apostle Jethro (ص, 1660-1490 B.C.E.) was the son of the Prophet Luqmaan (ص) and Mika. The Apostle Jethro (ص) was also known by the Arabic name Shuaib (شعيب) which means "Abundance, Excellence." The Prophet Jethro (ص) later became the father-in-law and teacher of the Prophet Moses (ص, 1583-1473 B.C.E.) (through his daughter Zipporah), who gained the education he needed to lead the Israelites into the Promised Land. He was a Midianite priest who taught the Prophet Moses (ص) and prepared him for the office of Prophethood. The Apostle Jethro (ص) was a direct descendant from the tribe of the Apostle Ishmael (ص) which proves that he was Nubian and spoke pure Arabic. The Apostle Jethro (ص) was known to be a noble priest of the Midianite tribe called the Kenites (Judges 1:16). Midian was also the name of the Prophet Abraham's (ص) son by his third wife Qiturah who was the daughter of Nimrod (the son of Cush, 2311-1941 B.C.E.). (Genesis 25:1-2) The Midianites believed in Tawhiyd (توحيد), the Aloneness of ALLAH (س). The Apostle Jethro (ص) had the power to fight idol worshippers. He was also a member of the Order of the Essenes. The name Essene means "One Who Withdraws"; all of its members are known for abstaining from physical desires of the world. He was very eloquent and articulate in his speech and knew all of the Syretic and Arabic dialects. He was called the "Teacher of the Prophets" because of his knowledge and ready wit. People from all over would flock to see him and hear him speak. The Apostle Jethro (ص) was to guide the inhabitants of the land that later became known as Midian because of his descendancy. According to history, the people there were called the Aaika; they were idol worshippers. It was the Apostle Jethro (ص) who told them they should stop committing sins and go back to the religion of his father, the Prophet Luqman (ص) (Al Qur. 31) who followed the Religion of Abraham (Millatu Ibraāhiym ملة إبراهيم). Most of the people listened to him, but there were a few of them that refused because they had adorned themselves in the luxuries of their environment. Those who followed his advice selected the right way of life, Al Islaam. The number of the followers of the Apostle Jethro (ص) were 144,000, including the Essene amongst them which numbered 1,070. After this nation perished, a divine mandate, the voice of the Prophet Luqmaan (ص) told the Apostle Jethro (ص) to remain in the land and name it Midian. A Mystic school for those who believed was established there. The land of Midian was the place where the Prophet Moses (ص) went when he left Egypt and met the Prophet Jethro (ص). After the Prophet Moses (ص) departed (7 years 4 months), the Apostle Jethro (ص) moved down into Mecca, finished his rites (Hajj) and took his place in the higher life.



Angelic Name "Reuel"

THE ISLAAMIC MONTHS AND THEIR MEANINGS

MUHARRAM

محرم

This is the first month of the Islaamic calendar, marking the new year. For this reason it was named "ONE SACRED". It was unlawful for Muslims to fight during this month. The first ten days are observed by many Muslims the world over in commemoration of Husayn, the grandson of the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص), who was slain by the hands of his enemies.

SAFAR

صفر

This is the second month of the Islaamic calendar. During this month Muslims do most of their travelling.

RABIY'UL AWWAL and RABIY'UTH THAANIY

ربيع الأول

ربيع الثاني

The third and fourth months of the Islaamic calendar, also known as the first and second months of spring, they are called the "fertile months".

These are the fifth and sixth months of the Islaamic calendar in which the people had to search for water because the earth had become hard from the lack of rainfall.

RAJAB

رجب

The word Rajab literally means "to be afraid" and it is said that the Arabs were afraid to fight during this month. This month is known to be an honored month in which war was not permitted, this is the seventh month of the Islaamic calendar.

SHA'BAAN

شعبان

This eighth month of the Islaamic calendar in which Muslims prepare for the following month of fasting (Ramadaan). The word sha'baan literally means "separation" and is therefore separated in two parts.

Muslims know that after the first half of the month there are only 15 days left before this month of fasting. The 15th day of this month is known as An Nisfu Min Sha'baan (the half of separation).

RAMADAAN

رمضان

The ninth month of the Islaamic calendar in which the entire month is spent fasting the world over. The word Ramadaan literally means "excessive heat" and is the month in which the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص) received the revelation "Al Qur'aan".

SHAWWAAL

شوال

This tenth month of the Islaamic calendar coincided with the season when the she camel, being seven or eight months pregnant, raised it's tail, because it was soon to deliver. The word shawwaal literally means "a tail".

DHUL QA'DAH

ذو القعدة

This is the eleventh month of the Islaamic calendar in which the Arabs do not leave their homes, the words dhul qa'dah literally means "possessor of the sitting". The people of Arabia did not engage in war or travel during this month.

DHUL HIJJAH

ذو الحجة

This last month of the Islaamic calendar which literally means "possessor of the pilgrimage". This is the month in which Muslims make their pilgrimage (Hajj) to the Holy City of Mecca.

ISRAELITE HOLIDAYS AND THEIR MEANINGS

ROSH HA SHANAH

ראש השנה

The Jewish New Year, or autumn festival, celebrated on the first day of Tishri. We commemorate this day as a day of repentance, when the shafar or ram's horn is blown (Lev. 23:23-25) The name Rosh Ha Shanah as it is used in the Bible (Ezek. 40:1) simply means the beginning of the year.

YOM KIPPUR

יום כפור

We commemorate this "Day of Atonement" as a solemn fast day observed on the 10th of Tishri. In the religious calendar, Yom Kippur (Lev. 16:29-34) to the Israelites is the most sacred of days, one devoted entirely to prayer and meditation. All the households in Israel refrain from physical work, enjoyment and nourishment.

SUCCOTH

סוכות

The Festival of Tabernacles, the last of the three pilgrim Festivals, begins on the 15th of Tishri, four days after Yom Kippur. According to the Book of Leviticus, the Tabernacles commemorate the life of the Israelites in the desert after leaving Egypt. The holiday was called the harvest festival because according to Deu. 16:13-15, it was celebrated after the people had finished their harvesting. The Festival of Succoth lasts for eight successive days. We commemorate this holiday.

HOSHANAH RABBAH

הושענא רבא

A popular name for the 7th day of Tabernacles. Special observances were held on this day from early times, and in the temple seven circles were made around the altar, by worshippers carrying willow branches. Hoshana Rabba was the day of the "seal"; wherein the verdict of man (passed on the Day of Atonement) is "Sealed". We commemorate this holiday.

PESACH

פסח

This is one of the most significant festivals commemorating our brothers, (the Israelite's) liberation from Egyptian bondage there by becoming a free people. The name Pesach means "pass over" and refers to the account in Exodus 12, when the Angel of Death (Izraa'iyl, SRA) killed the first born of the Egyptians and passed over the houses of the Israelites. Each house had all been carefully marked with a sprinkling of lamb's blood on the doorposts. We commemorate this occasion.

LAG BAOMER

ל"ג בעומר

The cabalists (ones who received tradition of Jewish mysticism) in Palestine instituted a celebration on Lag Baomer, in memory of the legendary Rabbi Simeon Bar Yochai. On this day, he was supposed to have revealed his cabalistic secrets to his disciples. The annual celebration is held in Meron, a village near Safed, Palestine to which thousands of people make pilgrimage. We commemorate this occasion also.



Angelic Name "Sidriel"

THE Prophet Enoch (PBUH)

النبي إدريس (ص)

The Prophet Enoch (ص, 3404-3039 B.C.E.), the son of Jared, was also called Idriys which means "student". The Prophet Idriys (ص) was a direct descendant of the Prophet Seth (ص) and dwelt in the land known as Mizraim, Nubia (upper part of Egypt). He should not be mistaken for Enoch, the son of Cain, whose father named a city after him and the people were called Enochites (Gen. 4:17). The Prophet Idriys (ص) married his cousin, Taaliba (his uncle's daughter), who bore him a son named Methuselah. Methuselah lived longer than any man mentioned in the Scriptures (969 years) [Gen. 5:25-27]. The first person to sew clothes was the Prophet Idriys (ص). He was also the first to defend the truth as a Warner and Guide. The Prophet Idriys (ص) went out to convert the descendants of Cain to the true way of life; Al Islaam. During this time the 200 Fallen Angelic Beings (CT) who had descended on Earth resided in a city they built for themselves, called Nod (Gen. 4:16). They influenced many descendants of the Prophet Adam (ص) into sinning and suppressing the truth. He prophesied the coming of the Apostle Noah (ص), (Gen. 5:29) the flood, and different events of Hell by which man's soul would be tormented. Being a student of Melchizedek (SRA) (Gen. 14:18), "the King of Peace", and the Angelic Being Matatrūn (SRA), the 11th Elder, he studied as if he were an Angelic Being, even though he resided on Earth. From his diligent studying he became known as "the Master of Wisdom", and was the first to write with a pen; he studied all the Scriptural writings and recorded many events before his time. When he spoke to others, he pointed with his little finger outward, and he was called by many: "the Father of Sufism" (spiritual teaching). He constantly spoke about the relationship between man and the universe, and he knew the secrets between the Heavens and the Spiritual Realm. The Prophet Idriys (ص) knew the formation of the planets around the sun, thus, he was our first astronomer. The Prophet Idriys (ص) prayed 12,000 times a day and fasted for days at a time; he devoted his entire life to doing good in the Earth to obtain "Paradise". He preferred to hunger than to steal, and to thirst than to partake of someone's lost bottle of water. The Prophet Idriys (ص) never experienced the physical death promised to man. He was transcended into the Heavens (Gen. 5:24). What we know to be heavens are actually galaxies. After traveling to these galaxies, he did not want to return to Earth. He learned to overcome sickness, disease and starvation. The Prophet Idris (ص) received a Divine Scripture [30 pages of As Suhuf (Pure Pages)] entitled "The Book of Time" (Kitaabus Saa'ah, كتاب الساعة), revealed in the year 3284 B.C.E. when he was 120 years old. He lived on Earth for 365 years.

PROPER TIMES FOR WORSHIP

SALAATUL FAJR صلاة الفجر Dawn Worship

Fajr begins after the true dawn. This is when there is light in the sky, but before the sun is seen. The sky has a bluish or brownish tone; not when its color is dark steel blue. Two rak'ats before Salaatul Fajr is Sunnah (traditional) and two rak'ats for Salaatul Fajr are Fard (obligatory).

SALAATUDH DHUHR صلاة الظهر Afternoon Worship

Dhuhr begins after the sun appears to have passed its peak, and ends when the shadow of an object is doubled its actual size. The color of the sky at Salaatudh Dhuhr is like the color nickel. Four raka'at performed before Salaatudh Dhuhr are Sunnah (traditional) and four raka'at for Dhuhr are Fard (obligatory). Two rak'atayn afterward are the last part of the Sunnah (traditional).

SALAATUL 'ASR صلاة العصر Late Afternoon Worship

'Asr begins when the time of Dhuhr ends. Salaatul 'Asr is from the time the sunlight turns pale until the sun appears to set. The color of the sky during Salaatul 'Asr is silver. Four raka'at are Fard (obligatory) for Salaatul 'Asr; there are no Sunnah (traditional).

SALAATUL MAGHRIB صلاة المغرب Evening Worship

Maghrib begins after the sun appears to set, and lasts until the white glow on the horizon disappears. The white glow appears after the red glow has disappeared: at this point of Salaat, the sky is copper color. Three raka'at are Fard (obligatory) for Salaatul Maghrib and two are Sunnah (traditional).

SALAATUL 'ISHAA, صلاة العشاء Night Worship

'Ishaa begins when the whiteness in the sky disappears, and lasts until midnight. The color of the sky is steel blue. Four raka'at are Fard (obligatory) and two are Sunnah (traditional).

1. The sun doesn't really rise or set; it just appears to. The sun appears in the sky due to the rotation of the Earth on its own axis every 23 hours, 56 minutes and 6 seconds.

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You are welcome to attend all five daily worships. For further information
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IMPORTANT DATES

THE DAY OF GATHERING يوم الجمعة YAWMUL JUM'AH

On this day, everyone gathers inside the masjid on the 13th hour, to listen to the Khutbah (sermon), and make congregational Salaat (worship) in their "garb of the righteous" (white).

THE DAY OF THE SABBATH يوم السبت YAWMUS SABTU

This day was put to the side so man can cut off work to rest. Special prayers and services are to be offered. This does not mean to stop work totally; just don't work for profit, or in the name of yourself.

THE FINAL DAY اليوم الآخر AL YAWMUL AAKHIRI

Determined only by ALLAH (س). The Messiah Jesus (ص) will be the first to resurrect, then all people will be called to stand before ALLAH (س). The Messiah Jesus (ص) will be at one end of the Siraat, and the Prophet Muhammad (ص) will be at the other end. The Siraat will stretch from Jerusalem to Mecca, and the Mahdi (ع) will guide each soul.

2. There are more than just five daily worships that can be offered, however, these extra worships are derived from the traditions of men (hadiyth) rather than from the divine injunction that was given to the Prophet Muhammad (ص).

THE DAY OF RESURRECTION يوم القيامة YAWMUL QIYAAMAH

Determined only by ALLAH (س). All people will be called to stand before ALLAH (س). On this day all men will walk the Siraat (Filament over Hell). This Siraat is a bridge over Hell which appears to the faithful as a wide road. To the coverer of the Truth, it is a filament as sharp as a razor. This filament will be the deciding factor for those who lived the truth or a lie.

THE DAY OF DECISION يوم الدين YAWMUD DIYN

Determined only by ALLAH (س). This day all will bear witness to their deeds both good and bad (Al Qur'aan 3:185). Judgement will be made in regards to how each individual utilized his or her powers, and whether or not they have obeyed ALLAH (س).

THE MESSIAH JESUS (ص) June 26, 7 A.D.

The date of birth for Jesus the son of Mary was deceitfully established as December 25th and celebrated as Christmas. Jesus the son of Mary was not immaculately conceived, his father was the Angelic Being called Gabriel (SRA).

THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ص) 12th of Rajab 570 A.D.

The Prophet Muhammad's (ص) birthday has been celebrated in the Islaamic world as a yearly holiday but they fail to recognize the other Prophets of ALLAH (س) (Al Qur'aan 2:185). The day of birth of any Prophet should only be commemorated not celebrated.

THE MAHDI, MUHAMMAD AHMAD SON OF ABDULLAH (ع س) 27th of Rajab 1845 A.D.

The Mahdi of Sudan was a Reformer (Mujaddid) sent from ALLAH (س) to fulfill the prophecy that says a guide is sent to the world every 100 years. The Mahdi (ع س) died June 26, 1885 A.D.

AS SAYYID AL IMAAM ISSA AL HAADI AL MAHDI (ح) June 26, 1945 A.D.

Born 100 years after his great grandfather, the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (ع س, 1845-1885 A.D.). As Sayyid Al Imaam Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح) fulfills the same prophecy as above (Al Qur'aan 13:7). On this day, several occasions are celebrated - Ansaar Day, Day of Redemption, and International Flag Day.

SHAIKH DAOUD (ع س)

The Beloved mentor and teacher of our Reformer As Sayyid Issa Al Haadi Al Mahdi (ح). Shaikh Daoud (ع س) is the founder of Islaam (Millatul Ibrahim - the Religion of Abraham) here in the West. He established and was the Imaam of the first Islaamic Mosque located on State Street in B'klyn, N.Y. He is remembered as the guiding force behind the establishment of the Nubian Islaamic Hebrews (Ansaaru ALLAH Community).

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

WITHIN THIS CALENDAR YOU WILL FIND. . .

- Islaamic Months in Arabic/English
- Full Color Portraits of the Twelve Spiritual Disciples
- Brief History of the Twelve Spiritual Disciples
- Proper Times for Worship
- Phases of the Moon
- Birthdays of Great Men in History
- Islaamic Months and their Meanings
- Ansaar Holidays (exclusive)
- Israelite Holidays and their Meanings
- Islaamic Holidays and Customs
- American Holidays



EXPLANATION OF ANGELIC NAMES

The angelic names located directly under each portrait within this calendar does not indicate that those persons pictured are the Angelic Beings themselves. The angelic names mentioned are their personal Guides. These Guides come from the spiritual realm of Malakuwt (ملكوت).



We Must Have Peace



THE MAHDI
MUHAMMAD AHMAD
SON OF ABDULLAH (AS)

The flag of the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (AS) (ع س) is our national banner. It symbolizes, Nubians, as a people found all over the world. The colors of our banner hold the history of the Nubians. Following the tradition of the Mahdi (AS), we raise our banner under the principles of Truth, Justice, Peace, Freedom, Love, Joy, Unity and Success.

BLACK symbolizes the Nubian race and supreme balance; the absence of confusion. **RED** symbolizes the blood shed by the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (AS) and the Ansaars in Sudan in their war against British invasion. **GREEN** symbolizes our fatherland Nubia, vegetation and nature at work. **WHITE** symbolizes purity; unadulterated, unmixed and clean state of mind, heart and spirit of a good Muslim. **THE CRESCENT** symbolizes Al Islaam and the Seal of the Prophets, the Prophet Mustafa Muhammad Al Amin (ص). **THE SPEAR** symbolizes faith and courage. It took faith in ALLAH (س) and courage in order for the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad son of Abdullah (AS) and his followers to conquer the British.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله و المهدي محمد أحمد خليفة رسول الله

Laa Ilaaha Illallah Wa Muhammad Rasuwl ALLAH Wal Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad Khaliyfah Rasuwl ALLAH.

Nothing Would Exist If ALLAH Didn't Create It, And Muhammad Is An Apostle Of ALLAH And The Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad Is The Successor To The Apostle Of ALLAH.



AL MUJADDID (REFORMER)
AS SAYYID AL IMAAM ISSA
AL HAADI AL MAHDI (H)

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